The New-York Times.

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NORTH CAROLINA.

The Glorious News Improving Every Day.

Caldwell's Majority Certainly Over Two Thousand.

The Work of "Filling the Bloody Chasm" Happily Begun.

Preparations for Great Rejoicing in Raliegh.

The Complete Official Vote of Fifty Counties Received.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 7.—Returns from eleven of the thirteen western counties to be heard from are in, and give Caldwell a net gain of 47. Only two counties to hear from. Caldwell's majority over 2,000. In several of these counties Merrimon will lose.

The Republicans will have a grand jollification meeting, to-morrow night. Senator Pool, Ex-Senator Abbott, Hon. S. F. Phillips, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and other distinguished Republicans, will address the people. There will be a torchlight procession, burning of tar-barrels, &c.

The *Era*, central organ of the Republican Party of the State, on to-morrow will comment on the election as follows: "We are at length enabled to announce with certainty that the Republicans have carried North Carolina. Gov. Caldwell and the whole State ticket are elected by from 1,000 to 2,000 majority. The Legislature is close. The Republicans would have carried it on joint ballot but for the unfair apportionment of Senatorial districts by the last Democratic General Assembly. The same is true in regard to the Congressional Districts. Fair play in the apportionment for the State Senate and for Congress would have given us the Legislature and five out of the eight members of Congress. As it is, we have elected three members of Congress, and we have lost one district by quite a small majority, and another by fraud perpetrated by our opponents.

No election has ever taken place in this State which involved more important results or which was watched with more interest by the whole country. It was felt that as North Carolina went so would go the electoral vote of the nation for President and Vice-President in November. Hence both sides put forth unusual efforts for success. The Kuklux Greeleyites believed that, if they could carry this State by even a few hundred votes, they would have a prestige and a moral weight which would swing them through in triumph in November. Many of their best orators were brought here and put to work. Honest old Tammany furnished funds to a large amount to influence the result, ballot-box stuffers and first-class political knaves, skilled in all the adroit manipulations which characterize the school of Tweed and Greeley politicians, were on hand to aid in the work. For the first time, under a law passed for their own advantage by the late Democratic Legislature, the voters were required to vote in their own township; no registration was allowed on the day of election, and voters were challenged on the day of election after they had been registered. In this way the Republicans must have lost several thousand votes in the State, but we have beaten them against all odds. It required main strength and hard work to do it. Our victory in November will be an easier one than the victory we now announce. Our majority is not so large as to lull our friends, while our opponents feel that they will not be able to make the effort which they did in the late contest. The Grant and Wilson men are united and enthusiastic. They contend for liberty and life and peace and safety in their own homes, and they feel that defeat would consign them to a fate terrible to contemplate. On the other hand, the Kuklux Greeley Democracy contend for offices and spoils, and they are stimulated only by resentment and revenge. There are thousands of old Jackson and Polk Democrats in the State, who, like Wise and Mosby in Virginia, cannot be induced to vote for Greeley, while nine out of the ten of those who will vote for him will do so not preferring him save as what they call a lesser evil, thus admitting that by their votes they are inflicting evil on the country. The Grant and Wilson men will renew the contest with heads up and flags flying, marching together in solid column, and working together as a band of brothers for the complete disenthrallment of the country, and for peace, liberty and good-will, and that security for life and property without which, as Mr. Greeley has admitted, the General Government would be a failure. They can already see unmistakable indications of victory in November."

The Kuklux Give It Up, But Still Have Romantic Figures.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 7.—The official returns are nearly all in, the Western counties having been heard from except Ashe and Yancy. Caldwell is elected by about 1,000 majority. The Democrats claim that there have been great frauds, and it is thought the election will be contested. The Republicans will hold a jubilee to-morrow night. The excitement has subsided, and the Democrats receive the news of their defeat quietly.

A Crumb of Comfort for the Democrats.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 7.—Robeson's Precinct, in Brunswick County, has been thrown out on account of informalities and frauds. This gives Merrimon an official majority of three votes in Brunswick County.

Confirmation of the Triumph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The following telegram was received here at 11½ o'clock today:

RALEIGH, Aug. 7.

To President Grant:

North Carolina has elected the entire Republican State ticket by majorities ranging from 1,500 to 2,000. (Signed.) THOMAS SETTLE.

One Hundred Guns for North Carolina.

The National Republican Committee give notice of their intention to fire 100 guns today in honor of the grand Republican victory in North Carolina. Either City Hall Park or Madison-square will be selected for the purpose.

Excitement Over the News from North Carolina—Republicans Jubilant and Greeleyites Depressed.

The news from North Carolina yesterday was exhilirating to Republicans and peculiarly depressing to the Greeleyites. It was much regretted by the Greeley managers that so much gunpowder was wasted in City Hall Park over the bogus dispatches of a "Conservative" victory in North Carolina.

Never since the Republican National Committee's head-quarters, Fifth-avenue Hotel, have been opened has there been so much activity as yesterday.

The news from North Carolina was of the most satisfactory character, and great confidence was expressed in the election of Caldwell by at least 2,000 majority. More men eminently distinguished for national achievements and personal respectability called at these head-quarters, yesterday, than have visited any political head-quarters in the City on any one day since the various head-quarters have been established. A comparison of names of visitors with the lists daily catalogued by Greeley's own organs, shows the difference in moral and political calibre between the adherents of Grant and Greeley. The names of gentlemen selected as the most prominent among the callers are as follows:

Ex-Gov. E. B. Morgan, Gov. Marshall Jewell, Connecticut; Col. E. B. Morgan, Aurora, N. Y.; Hon. A. G. Cattel, New-Jersey; Hon. Saml. Bard, editor Chatanooga *Herald*, Tennessee; Hon. Geo. Opdyke, New-York; Hon. Geo. M. Robeson, Hon. Geo. A. Halsey, New-Jersey; Rev. Henry Highland Garnett, Hon. H. R. Pease, Superintendent of Public Instruction Mississippi; O'Donovan Rossa, Hon. Thos. C. Acton, Col. John Tweedy, Danbury, Conn.; Messrs. G. W. Atherton, New-Jersey; Chas. M. Dennison and Chas. J. Everett, Utica, N. Y.; and Roland Johnson, Orange, N. Y.; Hon. W. W. Wilshire and J. G. Botsford, Little Rock, Ark.; United States Marshal Sharp.

The following letter has been received from Senator Logan:

CHICAGO, Aug. 3, 1872.

L. E. Dudley, Esq., Secretary, &c.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have just returned from the West, and hasten to assure you I will be at Pittsburg on the 17th of September, and will be glad to do all I can to promote the interests of the meeting, and, hoping it may be eminently successful, I am, respectfully,

JOHN A. LOGAN.

Vote by Counties.

We present this morning the official vote in fifty counties in the State, which shows a total vote of 116,874, and a Republican majority of 8,798; this will be reduced by the remaining forty-three counties to about 2,000. It is probable that the total vote has exceeded 200,000, and it is due to this fact that the Republican majority is less than was expected:

Counties.	—1872— Caldwell....	Merrimon....	—1870— Phillips....	Shipp....
Alamance	1015	1270	1043	788
Alexandria	389	545	247	504
Bertie	1514	949	1391	867
Bladen	1448	1208	1223	1115
Buncombe	1114	1538	981	1486
Camden	554	562	526	623
Caswell	1456	1415	251	637
Catawba	426	1261	141	1043
Cleveland	547	1099	314	1212
Cumberland	1888	1890	1671	1741
Davie	662	826	683	762
Duplin	1035	1750	952	1505
Edgecombe	3452	1474	2878	776
Franklin	1560	1470	1437	1379
Gaston	688	927	696	958
Gates	512	754	356	744
Greene	947	783	1006	794
Halifax	3640	1667	3230	1347
Harnett	698	778	562	840
Iredell	994	1738	404	1263
Johnston	1374	1481	1212	1709
Lenoir	1275	944	1224	911
McDowell	519	706	551	599
Mecklenburg	2261	2511	1936	2161
Montgomery	653	475	545	481
Moore	881	1055	791	1113
Nash	1284	1293	788	980
New-Hanover	3572	2378	2914	2027
Orange	1321	1995	991	1708
Pamlico	358	446	New county.	
Pasquotank	1053	657	920	837
Perquimans	910	642	795	656
Person	819	1101	765	1092
Randolph	1389	1364	2242	1280
Richmond	1309	1010	1162	836
Robeson	1583	1631	1623	1685
Rowan	1118	1655	973	1459
Rutherford	1013	727	1134	898
Sampson	1434	1697	945	1397
Stanley	366	646	452	598
Stokes	850	904	560	989
Surry	838	989	502	1007
Tyrrell	347	391	328	429
Union	631	1022	634	788
Wake	3843	3269	3504	3112
Warren	2380	1107	2206	873
Washington	917	492	798	561
Wayne	1949	1749	1785	1764
Wilkes	1294	1034	911	913
Yadkin	866	758	511	879
Total	62836	54038	53694	54076

"NOBLE NORTH CAROLINA!"

How the Democratic Press Regards the (Republican) Victory in North Carolina, and the Estimate of Its Influence on the November Election in All the States.

The following extracts from the (now) Democratic Press of the United States are published because it is felt to be well that the intelligent public should be made aware of the importance given to the recent election in North Carolina by the better informed among those who favor the Tammany candidate.

It is due, perhaps, to the journals now quoted, that their estimate of the "vast" importance of the election, of its inevitable effect upon the Presidential election, was made before they knew, or even believed it possible, that the result would be a Republican triumph, and that, therefore, these judgments as to its consequence were not biased by any overweening prejudice in favor of the result attained:

From the New-York Tribune, (Democratic.)

"Well done! noble North Carolina!" *You have pronounced in advance the voice of a nation.*

From the Jersey City Herald, (Democratic.)

"Freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft, is ever won."

Carry the news to Hiram!

From the Vicksburg Herald (Democratic).

The *great tidal wave* will now gather new strength and velocity, *sweeping everything before it* like the force of some mighty avalanche.

From the Richmond Whig (Democratic.)

The *moral effect of defeat* has gone abroad, and *nothing can now stay its disastrous influence.* * * * *The effects of this election are almost incalculable.* It transfers the battle from the South to the North.

From the Petersburg, (Va.,) Index (Democratic.)

If good news comes in response to *our earnest prayers*, it will be so much the more welcome and gracious. But *mens aequa in arduis* is an heroic disposition that ought to be cultivated, seeing that other *more arduous and critical calls are yet to be made* on our labor, faith, effort, and *endurance.*

From the Fall River (Mass.) Border City Herald, (Democratic.)

The election in North Carolina *is the battle of Antietam in the Presidential contest.* There will be other battles, but its influence is *"felt from the centre all round to the sea."*

From the Hartford (Conn.) Times, (Democratic.)

These alleged Grant gains in the western part of the State are all figured out *after the real returns had indicated a Radical defeat* in the State. *They come too late!* The election officers are Radicals, but they will be sharply watched if they attempt any frauds in the announcement of the returns.

From the Vicksburg Herald, (Democratic.)

The news we print this morning from North Carolina shows that *the great American heart is true to liberty at last.* This State was selected as the battle-ground of the campaign, and *as North Carolina goes*, declared the Administration managers, *so goes the Union.*

From the Kansas City Times, (Democratic.)

Even in the first moments of an irrepressible enthusiasm, the Conservative Party of the nation will be *in no danger of overestimating the immense advantages that remain with them* thus far, and *no matter what the amount of rejoicing may be*, it cannot be forgotten that Grant was met upon a field chosen by himself and most disastrously and *ignominiously defeated.*

From the Salt Lake (Mormon) Herald.

The effect of *this defeat* of the Radical Republican candidate, to secure whose election the whole power of the Administration was brought to bear, will be *somewhat demoralizing* to that party, and *equally cheering* to the *Greeley cause.*

From the Salt Lake Tribune, (Anti-Mormon.)

So far as the South is concerned, North Carolina is, even on ordinary occasions, *a test State*, but in this instance it is looked upon as *the key to our political situation.*

From the Terre Haute (Ind.) Gazette, (Democratic.)

We were *hardly prepared* for the good news from the old North State. We were not fully prepared to realize the fact that the *unparalleled revolution in popular opinion*, which took form and action in Missouri but a few months ago, had reached as far South as North Carolina. *We knew it was extending all over* the East and North-west, and was *turning men's minds in the right direction wherever its influence was felt*, but we did not expect there had been time for it to reach so far.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, (Democratic.)

We suppose our readers are like ourselves, *anxious* in regard to the *general result of the election.* We wish we could satisfy them by giving that result definitely. *But we cannot.*

From the Richmond (Va.) State Journal, (Republican.)

There is a most palpable decline in the Greeley stock market, created by this *sudden North Carolina "corner."* Our friends have given the Greeleyites a "black eye" there, which they *will carry for some time.*

From the Providence Journal, (Republican.)

The cloud that has rested on the North Carolina election unexpectedly lifted yesterday, and the corrected returns and official counting showed such large Republican gains as to give assurance that the State was redeemed.

From the New-Orleans Times, (Democratic.)

North Carolina *has spoken.* The victory which Federal power, patronage and prerogative attempted to wrest from the people has proved a *serious defeat.* * * * Grant's star is no longer in the ascendant. Its *lights are dying out.* Welcome Greeley to the front! (where he usually is in defeat.)

From the Cincinnati Commercial, (Democratic.)

The latest news is, that the Administration Party are ahead on the count of the votes cast in North Carolina the other day. The counties that were late in making returns *happened to have just enough Administration votes in the boxes to give Caldwell a thousand or two majority.*

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

Sumner About to Quote Sumner at Garrison—Mr. Blaine's Course Inexplicable to the Liberals—They Cannot Understand Honorable and Impartial Rulings—Sumner's Letters Fall Dead.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—It is not permitted the world at large yet, though some people specially favored may know whether Mr. Sumner has taken note of Mr. Garrison's report of absence. It is safe to say that he has been informed that Mr. Garrison has disputed his right to assume to be the only original colored man's "Moses," and that he will, if he replies at all, quote from the works of Charles Sumner some of his speeches made some time ago. He has been already selecting proper passages from them; but he is going to make a terrible retort that is worth a good many old speeches in demolishing an adversary. He will say that true enough he had not gone into the fight for abolition when Mr. Garrison was urging the dissolution of the Union in order to secure the overthrow of slavery.

The Liberals and Democrats express a great deal of surprise that Speaker Blaine has come out so strong for Grant. When the grounds for their belief that he would join the Liberals is sought, it appears to be merely that, as Speaker, he was always perfectly fair and impartial. They could not conceive that a Speaker who would not administer the rules of the House so as to give the Republican majority an advance, or enable it to accomplish its purpose in any particular matter by interpreting parliamentary law falsely in its favor, could be else than a Democratic sympathizer, ready to declare himself against Grant at his earliest convenience. There has been a good deal of wonder privately expressed here by Liberals at Mr. Blaine, but ask them if he ever made them any pledges, or entered into any intrigue with them, or ever expressed any dissatisfaction with the Administration, and they answer, "No." They simply thought him a disguised ally, because they regarded him as doing politically treacherous acts when not permitting violations of the rules and parliamentary law in order that peculiarly Republican measures might be speedily passed.

The *Republican*, in response to its offer to print the names of all colored men who were willing to unite with Mr. Sumner in his advice to the colored men of the country to vote for Greeley, has received and printed twenty-one names. Several days have passed since any names have been sent to it, although it was boasted at first that they should have a list to print every day. Mr. Sumner's letter has made no impression upon colored men here. It did not on its first publication and has not since.

ILLNESS OF SECRETARY DELANO.

Secretary Delano is ill at his residence at Mount Vernon, Ohio, and, on Tuesday, telegraphed to his son, John S. Delano, Chief Clerk of the Interior Department, who was at Berkley Springs, to come to him at once.

THE KUKLUX PRISONERS AT ALBANY.

In accordance with the letter from Mr. Gerritt Smith to the President, asking for the release of certain Kuklux prisoners now confined in the Albany Penitentiary, the Attorney-General, to whom the President referred the letter, has requested Col. Whitley, Chief of the Government Detective Corps, to visit the institution where the prisoners are confined and make a complete investigation into their condition, reporting all facts to the Department.

THE STRAIGHT-OUT CONVENTION AT LOUISVILLE.

Blanton Duncan, in behalf of the Anti-Greeley Democratic Executive Committee, has issued a circular, dated Louisville, Aug. 6, which has been received here, denunciatory of the nomination of Greeley and Brown, and recommending measures for the appointment of delegates to the Louisville Convention of the 3d of September.

DEPUTY CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The acting Secretary of the Treasury today appointed J. S. Langworthy Deputy Controller of the Currency. Mr. Langworthy is a native of New-York, and has been in the Controller's office for the past four years.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commander Pythian has been ordered to the command of the Nipsic; Lieut.-Commander Whiting and Lieuts. Price and McCormack to the Benecia, per steamer of the 20th inst.; Master Osborn to the Nipsic, per steamer of the 15th inst. Detached—Commander McCann from the command of the Nipsic, and ordered to return home; Lieut.-Commander F. R. Smith from the Boston Navy-yard and ordered to the Benecia as Executive, per steamer of the 20th inst; Master F. W. Greenleaf, from the Nipsic and ordered to return home.

MONTANA AND UTAH.

Political Returns—Mining News—Indian Exactions.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 7.—A dispatch from Helena, Montana, this afternoon, says Maginnis, the Democratic candidate, for Delegate, is 200 ahead, with Damon County yet to hear from, which is expected to turn the scale in favor of Claggett, the Republican candidate.

The Camp Floyd Silver Mining Company of England, this morning, shipped their first bullion direct to London. The amount was $17,000.

A registered package containing $10,000 was stolen from the mail, between San Francisco and this city. No clue has been obtained to the thief.

Over one hundred lodges of the Ute Indians are encamped on Big Logan, levying contributions of food, &c., on the settlers.

Terrible Fire in Portsmouth, Mich.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 7.—A fire broke out in the engine-room of the extensive saw-mill of John McGraw, at Portsmouth, Mich., this afternoon. The flames spread with alarming rapidity, and soon enveloped the entire premises, including the salt block, planing-mill, and the lumber on the docks. The mill, planing-mill, salt block, 8,000 barrels of salt and 4,000,000 feet of lumber were totally destroyed. The lumber was insured for $175,000. The saw and planing mills were the most complete of any in the country. The loss is estimated at $300,000.

Naval Intelligence.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 7.—The United States frigate Worcester, flying the broad flag of Rear Admiral S. P. Lee, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, arrived here last night from Key West. All well on board. She will remain in the Roads until joined by Admiral Green, who succeeds Admiral Lee in command.

The Williamsport Strikes.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 7.—At a meeting of the Labor Reform Union, No. 10, of Williamsport, today, resolutions were passed defending the action of the Governor in ordering the military here during the late trouble, and denying the published report that the Governor has been expelled from the Order. He was not a member.

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

Grant and Wilson Clubs Forming Everywhere.

Grand Banner-Raising in the Twentieth Assembly District.

Latest Local Political Movements—The Williamsburg Colored Men on the War-Path—What the Democratic Party Has Swallowed—The Work Goes On—Scenes at the Greeleyite Head-Quarters.

Fifteenth Assembly District Grant and Wilson Campaign Club.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Fifteenth Assembly District Grant and Wilson Campaign Club was held last night at Kromm's Hall, No. 246 West Thirty-third street, Mr. Hugh Turner presiding. The following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, A report has been circulated that we are a Greeley Club; therefore be it

Resolved, That we brand such report as malicious and totally untrue.

Mr. Peterzin said that having just returned from a tour through New-York State, he took pleasure in making the statement that his canvass was in every way encouraging to the Republican Party. He found thorough organization everywhere, but few Greeley Republicans, and many apathetic Democrats.

Mr. Whitfield eulogized the candidates of the Republican Party and urged harmonious action in this Assembly District.

The meeting adjourned with enthusiastic cheers for Grant and Wilson. Several new members signed the rolls.

A New Grant and Wilson Campaign Club in Brooklyn.

The Twenty-second Ward Grant Club held a regular monthly meeting last night at the new Republican head-quarters, corner of Fifth-avenue and Seventh-street, Daniel E. Gavitt in the chair. The attendance was very large. The association was reorganized last night under the name of the Grant and Wilson Campaign Club.

The Chairman made an address, in which he characterized Mr. Greeley as a traitor in the camp.

Amos F. Larned made a stirring speech. He was followed by Col. Hemstreet, Silas B. Dutcher and others. The following officers were elected: President, Daniel E. Gavitt; First Vice-President, Col. Wm. Hemstreet; Second Vice-President, Charles Richmond; Recording Secretary, Wm. F. Tate; Corresponding Secretary, Frank Parker; Treasurer, James Tanner. About 150 persons signed the roll.

The Club adjourned to meet next Tuesday night at the same place.

The Grant and Wilson Club of the Nineteenth Assembly District.

The Grant and Wilson Club of the Nineteenth Assembly District met last evening at the corner of Eighty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue. The large hall in which the meeting took place was tastefully decorated with American flags. Mr. David Clarke occupied the chair, and there was a very large attendance.

Alderman Martin offered a series of resolutions indorsing the nomination of U. S. Grant and Henry Wilson for President and Vice-President of the United States. They were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Elias B. Conover, one of the most respected colored residents of the Twenty-second Ward, congratulated the meeting on the success of the party in North Carolina. Then there were organized gangs of rowdies from New-York and Philadelphia to contend with, and last but not least the accession to the Democrats of twelve or fifteen thousand voters whose disabilities were removed by the recent amnesty proclamation. But the colored men of North Carolina had remained true to their own interests, and carried the State for the party to which they owe their liberty.

Alderman Martin was called on to address the meeting, but excused himself. He said that, like Gen. Grant, he was a man of few words, but believed in energetic action. The Alderman called for three cheers for Gen. Grant, which were given in a most enthusiastic manner.

Gen. O'Beirne also addressed the meeting, and predicted the success of the Republican Party in November.

After a large number of new members had signed the roll, the meeting adjourned.

Grant and Wilson Banner Raising in the Twentieth Assembly District.

From 2,000 to 4,000 persons assembled last evening in Third-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, the head-quarters of the Twentieth Assembly District Republican Association, to witness the raising of a Grant and Wilson banner by that Association, and the campaign club of the district. After the banner was thrown to the breeze, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the rooms of the Association, No. 1,000 Third-avenue, and a temporary platform was erected outside, from which several gentlemen addressed the multitude. Inside, Edward P. Fitch, Esq., occupied the chair, and introduced Hon. W. A. Darling. In the course of his remarks he said he was glad to find that the old Nineteenth Ward was coming to the front with her 5,000 votes for Grant and Wilson, [cheers,] and that the Twentieth Assembly District had raised its banner on receipt of the good news from the old Pine State. [Cheers.] The whole State has gone Republican by 1,500 majority, [cheers,] and at this stage of the campaign this news is cheering indeed. The colored brethren know the difference between Grant and Greeley, they know who gave them liberty, and they know who would take it from them again if he could, and when November rolls around, the colored voters for Greeley will be very few.

Addresses were also made by Major Bullard, Wm. F. Haw, Jr., Mr. Charles Stearns, of Georgia, and others. Mr. John A. Clark sang several campaign airs, eliciting much applause.

Mr. Jas. Jackson presided over the outside meeting, and addresses were made by Wm. M. Peebles, Cyrus T. Frost, N. H. Babcock, Peter F. Connolly, and others. The meeting was the most enthusiastic ever held in the district.

The Work Goes On.

The Grant and Wilson campaign will open in Orange by a mass-meeting in Library Hall, in accordance with the call published in the Orange *Journal* of Saturday, signed by over 300 voters. Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut, has been invited. The meeting will be in the evening at 8 o'clock. A Grant and Wilson Club will be organized.

At the Greeleyite Head-Quarters.

The Greeley State Committee, Astor House Head-quarters, was visited yesterday by the usual crowd of "political bummers and lazzaroni." The warlike John Cochrane was absent, and he was represented by Secretary Grant, who endeavored to cheer up the office-hungry hordes who called, by discrediting the reliable information published in the TIMES. The patient Van Wyck was engaged in his cheerless and never-ending task of inclosing printed speeches of Mephistolean Schurz in envelopes to wait for the franking process. A huge pile of campaign documents remains in the corner covered with dust, and are supposed to be the original documents which Roosevelt's frank would not carry through the Post-office.

Looking over the visitors' book, it was discovered, on the questionable authority of C. H. Mathews, of Ohio, that Tuscarora County is good for 1,000 majority for the Farmer of Chappaqua, and that Ohio will cast her electoral vote for Greeley. Edward Charles Gettey, "late United States Consul at Gaspe, Canada," says he is "for Greeley and Brown and a dignified foreign policy."

Damen Y. Killeore, who unsuccessfully attempted to carry the recent Labor Reform Convention in this City for Greeley, and who was stigmatized in the Convention as a false friend of the workingmen, has also registered his name here as a Greeley supporter; and so, too, has Mansfield Lovell, who, when at the head of the Old City Guard of this City, deserted his colors and took command of a rebel regiment in New-Orleans. The news wafted from the Carolina pines yesterday was a sore blow to the Astor House Committee. Many of them sought consolation in troubled slumbers in the corners of the rooms.

The Colored Citizens of Williamsburg Declare for Grant and Wilson.

A Grant and Wilson Club has been organized by the colored citizens of Williamsburg. The following officers have been elected: Corwin J. Holmes, President; Richard H. Doffins, James R. Choppson, Samuel Pritchard, Vice-Presidents; James E. Brickous, Secretary. At the last meeting of the Club, after indorsing Grant and Wilson, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That while we feel grateful to Horace Greeley for what he has done for the cause of liberty and republican government, yet we cannot but remember his wayward course at the beginning of and during the war for the suppression of the rebellion; and we cannot but condemn his course in attempting to conciliate rebels by signing the bail bond of Jefferson Davis, and by his extraordinary addresses to the people South during his recent tour through the Southern States.

Resolved, That we look upon his acceptance of the nomination at Cincinnati as hostile to the Republican Party, and as an unholy alliance with the Democratic Party, which, if successful, will imperil our rights under the Constitution, and will ultimately result in the repeal of the legislation already enacted by the Republican Party in our favor, and in the abrogation of the amendments to the Constitution which secure our equality as citizens before the law.

Judson Kilpatrick Makes Another Attack Upon Grant—Col. Beaumont Threatens to "Lick" a Times Reporter.

A meeting of the Second Assembly District Greeley and Brown Campaign Club was held last night at No. 157 Chatham-street, Denis McLaughlin presiding.

Chauncey Shaffer, in a few words, introduced Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, who said he was glad he had the opportunity to reply to the recent attacks which had been made on him by the editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES, as well as by the editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, both of which papers had branded him as a ruffian and a blackguard, for the remarks he made about Gen. Grant at the Clinton-street meeting a few nights since. It he did correct the statement of one of his hearers that Grant was a tanner, and explain that instead of being a tanner Grant peddled cord-wood, and that it was open to question whether he brought back the proceeds of his sales to his wife or spent it in drinking, he did not do so on his own responsibility—and he wished the reporters present to state so distinctly, but on the assertion of Frank Bird, of Massachusetts. He now distinctly asserted that the statement complained of by the TIMES, and for which he had been maligned and abused, never originated with him. He was sure, however, that the assertion was perfectly true, and if it erred in anything it was in not telling the whole truth about Grant. The General then delighted his hearers by a dissertation on the love and veneration he bore for the white hat and coat of Horace Greeley, and promised that they should all visit Mr. Greeley at the White House in March next, on which occasion Mr. Greeley was to don a new white hat and coat, and tell them all he knew about good government.

Col. Beaumont was next introduced, and said: "Gentlemen, my voice is hoarse to-night in consequence of a blow on the head I recieved last night at a meeting, although the TIMES reporter, I believe, denies I was struck. I don't know if the TIMES reporter is here now, but if he is, I say he is a d—— liar, and I believe I can lick him." The bulk of the remaining portion of the Colonel's speech was made up of anecdotes totally unfit for publication.

Speeches were also made by Col. Sharpe, of Kentucky, and others.

Democratic Head-Quarters.

The Democratic General Committee's head-quarters were ominously silent yesterday. Those who called there were apparently less enthusiastic than they were a few days ago.

These political head-quarters may be regarded as being the most devoid of interest of any in the City. The turn which political affairs have taken in the North State has apparently buried them in a deeper grave of inactivity than before the election. It was regarded by the Democrats as a contest peculiarly their own.

The Tammany Candidate and the Fugitive Slave Law.

The Boston *Globe*, treating of Tammany's desperate effort with Mr. Greeley, says: "We all remember very well that he supported Taylor and Fillmore against Van Buren, who was the Free-soil candidate in 1848, and later, in 1852, it will be remembered that he supported Scott and Graham against the Free-soil candidate, John P. Hale, and in doing which Mr. Greeley indorsed and advocated the infamous Fugitive Slave law.

Discounting Disaffection.

The San Diego *Union* says the ratification meetings held in San Francisco and elsewhere in the State have not been numerously attended. The majority of those present at such meetings were seemingly attracted thither more by curiosity than anything else. The fact is this: The disaffection in the Republican ranks, from whence the so-called Liberal movement has sprung, is not by any means widespread, while Democrats are slow in affiliating with its promoters, notwithstanding the course pursued by the Convention at Baltimore.

In Georgia.

Mr. Greeley does not seem to be making much headway in Georgia. Several of the leading men of the State are bitterly opposed to him, while journals of the rank and ability of the Savannah *News* and the Columbus *Sun* refuse to give in their adhesion to his support.

Mr. Greeley Becomes a Mormon Saint.

Orson Hyde, a many-wived elder of the Mormon Church, took the stand at Sanpete, says the Salt Lake *Tribune*, and was careful to first impress the saints with the importance of "his high and holy calling as an apostle, and of his being the mouth of God to the people," after which he let fall an avalanche of praise on Horace Greeley and fairly *canonized him as a saint.* (We remember when this same Horace Greeley was denounced in the Mormon Tabernacle as *"the father of lies."*)

Bodily Indisposition.

The Terre Haute (Ind.) *Express* learns with evident sorrow that at Columbus, Gratz Brown excused himself for making a short speech, instead of a long one, by saying that he was "still suffering from bodily indisposition. He had a severe headache." The Chicago *Times* mildly suggests that the personal friends of Gov. Brown ought to take him aside and tell him, confidentially, that he must stop suffering from that bodily indisposition.

Coming Out of the Smoke Ahead.

The Evansville *Journal* not having heard the more recent news, suspects the first battle of the campaign—the North Carolina election—will look as badly for Grant as the first day's fighting at Pittsburg Landing. But then he has a habit of coming out winner in the end, in spite of gloomy appearances, and the *Journal* is of the opinion that the campaign of 1872 will prove no exception to his preceding campaigns in this particular.

Concerning Clothing.

If the Utah *Mining Journal* is to be excused for joking, it should surely be when the joke is a very serious one to the party concerned, as is the following: Schurz's charge against Grant, claiming that the President tried to bribe him in the San Domingo affair, has been answered by the President, who challenges him to publish the letter he claims to possess. We fear that Schurz will find it hard to keep his shir—underclothing on.

A Plain Statement of Well-Known Facts.

At Warren, Ohio, the other day, Hon. J. A. Garfield said its most violent enemy will not deny that during the last twelve years the Republican Party has done a great and noble work in defending the life of the nation and the rights of its citizens. Nor will it be denied that every great and good achievement in the interests of the union and of personal liberty has been effected against the most strenuous opposition of the Democratic Party.

What the Democratic Party has Swallowed.

In a review of the proceedings of the late Democratic Convention the Utah *Mining Journal* shows how the inexperienced Mormons can outgeneral the Utah Democracy, and says: "The Democratic Party has finally swallowed a first-class polygamist, a 'leading apostle of the kingdom of God,' a bitter opponent of Republican institutions, a theocratic contemner of Democracy, and *an open defier of his adopted country's laws!* After that, what may we not expect from a party whose name and fame has long been lost if these were true representatives? But we do not believe that the mass of the sound, sensible members of the party will ever stultify themselves by voting for the Mormon theocrat."

Greeley's Bargain for the Presidency.

If we can believe the statements of one of the negotiators for peace at Niagara in 1864—when Greeley wanted to pay $400,000,000 to the Confederates for slaves—which President Lincoln had already proclaimed to be free men and women, it was also a part of the same agreement that Greeley was to be the next President in place of Lincoln, and that for his services and kindness to the rebels he should receive their support for that office. In pursuance of this agreement, Greeley wrote letters to the loyal Governors of States seeking their aid to displace Lincoln. He then failed, but the agreement of the late rebels continues; he is, and has been their servant; he gave bail for their chief, Jeff. Davis—they in turn supported him at Baltimore. What a flood of light would break upon the country if the people could see Horace Greeley's entire agreement at Niagara in 1864, could know the verbal agreement as well as the written one made at that time between Greeley and the rebels.

Changes in the Political Leaders of New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 7.—The Republican State Committee met to-night and appointed a Convention to choose Electors. Hon. E. H. Rollins resigned his position of Chairman of the Committee, assigning pressing business affairs as a reason. Mr. O. C. Moore, of Nashua, editor of the *Telegraph*, was elected unanimously in his stead, and has accepted the position.

General Notes.

The Liberals of the Twelfth Illinois District yesterday renominated James C. Robinson.

The Republicans of the Third Iowa Congressional District yesterday renominated W. C. Donnan for Congress.

The Liberals of the Tenth Illinois District on Tuesday nominated for Congress W. H. Niece, a Democrat.

The Republicans of the Third Congressional District, Virginia, yesterday nominated J. Ambler Smith.

The Democratic conferees of the Twenty-first District, Pennsylvania, yesterday nominated Henry D. Foster for Congress.

The Republican conferees of the Twenty-fourth District, Pennsylvania, met at Pittsburg yesterday. After sixty ballots and no choice they adjourned until today.

Moses W. Field, of Detroit, has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the First District of Michigan, and J. C. Burroughs by the Republicans of the Fourth District.

Local Notes.

The head-quarters of the Republican Association of the Seventh Assembly District, No. 12 University-place, were illuminated last night in honor of the victory in North Carolina.

The Republican Congressional Convention for the Fifth New-Jersey District has been called to meet in Paterson on the 4th of September. Mayor Tuttle, Gen. T. B. Van Buren, Gen. Hoxsey and Judges Quackenbos and Voorhees are the prominent candidates for the nomination.

An Alexander Martin Association, in honor of the Alderman of that name, has been formed in the Twenty-second Ward. The following are the officers: James Flynn, President; Daniel Clark, Vice-President; William H. Quinn, Secretary; Charles Williams, Treasurer, and Owen J. McGlinn, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Fourth Assembly District Grant and Wilson Campaign Club held a ratification meeting Tuesday night at Feller's Hall, Jersey City Heights. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Z. K. Pangborn, Major D. A. Peloubet and J. H. Van Derzee, Esq. The Club is composed of active Republicans, and through their exertions a large gain is expected on the vote of the previous Presidential election. Appropriate resolutions were adopted by the meeting, after which it separated.

The 9 A. M. New-York express-train of the Erie Railway, yesterday, was detained at the village of Hankin, Sullivan County, by an accident to a freight-train. The passengers were amused by listening to a blatant Greeleyite of the locality, when a vote was suggested and taken. The result was that all the passengers, men and women, went for Grant, the blusterer aforesaid being the only vote cast for the Woodchopper.

GREELEY IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Visit of the "Sage" to the Scenes of his Childhood—How he Crossed the Merrimack Fifty Years Ago.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 7.—Horace Greeley arrived in this city at 5 P. M. today, and was received by a delegation of Liberal Republicans and Democrats from Nashua, headed by the Nashua Band. On the arrival of the train a national salute was fired on Railroad-square. Mr. Greeley was received at the station, amid the cheers of the people, by Ex-Governor James A. Weston, a Democrat, and Col. Waterman Smith and A. F. Perry, Liberal Republicans. A procession was formed and the distinguished visitor was escorted to the residence of Mr. Perry, where he remains during the night. At 8 o'clock a large procession of citizens, several thousand in number, headed by the Manchester Cornet Band, proceeded to the residence of Mr. Perry, to pay their respects to the distinguished son of the old Granite State. In response to the cheers of the populace Mr. Greeley soon made his appearance, and was introduced by Albert Jackson, Esq., when he delivered the following speech, which was frequently interrupted by applause:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF MY NATIVE STATE: You are aware that I am among you on a visit to my relatives and the playmates of my childhood, as I have often been among them during the half century since I left this neighborhood in quest of a living elsewhere. I first saw Manchester fifty-seven years ago, when a flood and running ice in the Merrimack rendered it impassable at Reed's or Thornton's Ferry, and compelled my father to return with me from my grandfather's, in Londonderry, to our home in Amherst, to take a circuitous route in order to cross at this point by an old and rickety structure known as McGregor's Bridge. There were then three or four fishermen's tents on the site of this now thrifty and prosperous city of about thirty thousand souls. Lowell and Nashua were unknown even in name, and not a single cotton-mill, I believe, certainly no print-works, existed in this State. The intervening years have witnessed immense strides in the growth of our country's industries and useful arts. I trust that all sections are benefited thereby, that the cotton-grower and the cotton-spinner may both rejoice in each other's thrift and prosperity. Good men sincerely apprehended that if slavery were abolished, cotton would no longer be produced in adequate quantities, but many of them have lived to realize and rejoice that the labor of a freeman is worth more than that of a slave. I trust other misapprehensions and sectional hatreds are yielding to lessons of experience, and that a long and bright era of peace and fraternity has dawned upon our once-distracted country, and in that faith I bid you a kindly good-night.

Nine hearty cheers were given, after which the vast throng present passed through the house and shook hands with Mr. Greeley. Many personal friends took occasion, later in the evening, to pay their respects.

It is understood that Mr. Greeley will be escorted to Concord, to-morrow morning, by a joint delegation of citizens from Concord and Manchester.

THE WEATHER.

Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen on the Middle Atlantic coast with south-westerly wind and clear weather; north-easterly winds and clearing weather on the South Atlantic, and partly cloudy on the Gulf. Clear weather in the Ohio Valley and north-eastward to the lower lakes, where the winds are southerly; cloudy weather with rain areas and south-westerly winds on the upper Mississippi Valley and on the upper lakes.

PROBABILITIES.

Southerly to westerly winds and partly cloudy weather on the lower lakes, and thence eastward over New-York and New-England, with possibly rain areas on Thursday afternoon; southerly and easterly winds, with cloudy weather and coast rains, on the South Atlantic and Gulf. Clear and clearing weather in the north-west and upper Mississippi Valley on Thursday, extending south-eastward over the Ohio Valley.

Assaulting an Officer.

At 12½ this morning, Officer Devins, of the Second Precinct, was set upon on the corner of Park-row and Beekman-street, by a ruffian named Clements, with a pistol in his hand, swearing he would shoot the officer. With the assistance of a bystander the officer knocked him down and disarmed him and locked him up.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Geneva Arbitrators Decide the Shenandoah Claims.

Destructive Fire in a Russian Inland City.

Reported Discoveries of Gold in the South of Ireland.

Burning of a Sugar Refinery in Boston, Loss $500,000.

New Code of Sea Signals for the American Marine.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Progress of the Tribunal of Arbitration.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—A dispatch from Geneva says the Alabama Claims Arbitration Court, at its session yesterday, was engaged hearing arguments of both British and American Counsel in relation to the case of the cruiser Shenandoah, which case, it is understood, is now closed.

Although the day appointed for the reassembling of the Court is Thursday, it is possible it may not meet again before next week.

RUSSIA.

Terrible Fire in an Inland Town.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 7.—A dispatch from Nijni-Novgorod, states that a great conflagration is now raging in that city. The fire broke out in that quarter of the place where the annual fair is being held, and has already destroyed a great quantity of valuable goods.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Gold Discovered in Ireland—The Parliament to be Prorogued.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—There is some excitement throughout Ireland over a report that gold has been discovered near the the town of Kinsale.

Parliament will be prorogued on Saturday next at 2 o'clock.

LONDON, Aug. 8—6 A. M.—There was a severe storm yesterday, which caused much damage throughout England. Several persons were struck by lightning and killed.

GERMANY.

Result of the Convention of Emperors.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—The *Provincial Correspondenz* considers the approaching meeting of the Emperors of Germany, Russia and Austria a guarantee of peace for Europe. It adds that it is the purpose of Germany to maintain and strengthen the bonds between Austria and Russia, for whose friendship she prepared the way.

SPAIN.

Banishment of Carlist Prisoners.

MADRID, Aug. 7.—The Carlist prisoners taken during the late insurrection have been sent to the Canaries.

The Cabinet has submitted to the King a series of regulations for the abolition of slavery in the Spanish dominions.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Burning of the Continental Sugar-House in Boston—Loss Half a Million.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 7.—A destructive fire occurred this evening in the large six-story building known as the Continental Sugar-house and Refinery on A-street, South Boston. The damage is estimated at $500,000. The entire building was destroyed, together with the machinery. One hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment. There was a large amount of stock in the building, which will be a total loss. The loss is supposed to be partly covered by insurance in Boston, New-York and other offices.

SIGNALS AT SEA.

The International Code—Importance of a General Enactment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7.—The Treasury Department is considering the propriety of urging upon Congress at its next session the importance of some general enactment in regard to the adoption by the merchant marine of the international code of signals now used by the merchant vessels of most foreign nations. This code is being published by the Navy Department, for use in the navy, and when completed will be on sale at its cost of publication, which will be less than $3 per volume. The system is very complete, and by the use of the book, communication can be established as well between vessels of nations speaking different languages as between those of the same nation. At present communications between American vessels is very different, owing to several systems being in use, and it is almost impracticable for an American merchant vessel to communicate with a vessel of a nation speaking a foreign language, or with vessels of the United States Navy, by which the new code has been adopted.

Mr. Dawes in Lewis County, New-York—He Speaks Two Hours to a Large Meeting.

LOWVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Hon. Henry L. Dawes spoke for nearly two hours, at the Courthouse in Lowville, Lewis County, this evening, to a crowded and enthusiastic audience. He indorsed the Administration of Gen. Grant, and was most severe in his criticism of Mr. Sumner. He said already the financial interests of the country suffered from the apprehension of the success of the Democracy. No greater calamity could befall the country than the election of Horace Greeley. He gave a very able review of the financial results of Grant's Administration.

Latest Reports from the Montana Elections.

HELENA, Mon., Aug. 7.—Lewis and Clarke Counties give Claggett (Republican) a majority of 200. Gallatin County gives Maginnis (Democrat) 170 majority, and Chateau gives him 40 majority. Madison and Deer Lodge Counties are very close, and claimed by both parties. Maginnis is still ahead throughout the Territory.

Arrest of Prominent Men in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—Ex-Supervisor Kelly and several other persons have been arrested on numerous charges of forgery and fraud in real estate titles.

Accidental Death of a New-York Gentleman—The Standish Monument.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 7.—Henry V. Bulter, of New-York, was thrown from a carriage at Stowe, Vt., yesterday, and instantly killed. He was sixty years of age, and leaves a family.

The first course of the foundation-stone of the Standish Monument, at Duxbury, was laid yesterday.

University Convocation.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 7.—At the University Convocation today, Prof. Mear discussed, unfavorably, Herbert Spencer's religion. President Barnard, of Columbia College, New-York, read a paper on "Elective Studies in Colleges," which was discussed by President Samson, Principal Gregory and Prof. Jewell. Prof. Taylor Lewis read a paper on "The Moral and the Secular Education."

INTERNATIONALITY.

What Has Been Accomplished in Past Congresses—The Approaching Meeting in Russia—The Ninth Congress Proposed to be Held in the United States—Mr. Ruggles' Report.

The near approach of the 20th of August, the day fixed for opening "The International Statistical Congress" at St. Petersburg, being the "eighth" in the series commencing at Brussels in 1853 and steadily increasing in importance within this period of nearly twenty years, together with the expectation that a large number of the delegates from the European nations will desire and propose that the next succeeding or "Ninth" Congress shall meet in the United States—will impart more general interest in this country to these assemblies which have hitherto more particularly occupied the attention of the statesmen and philanthropists of the world at large.

It must be plainly obvious to the American people that such an international, or more properly speaking, "intercontinental," Congress within the United States, would afford to our Government a precious and long-desired opportunity, with the proper concurrence of the national legislative authorities, to convene an assemblage embracing numerous representatives not only from the older world, but from all the civilized nations of the two American Continents, including even the more remote communities of European origin, rapidly rising in Australia. Such a world-embracing Congress would secure among other objects of transcendent interest, a careful and comprehensive examination of the world-wide questions involved in the commerce of the great oceans of the globe, with an impartial comparison of the resources and capacities of all the countries adjacent to those wide-spread waters.

It can hardly fail to be profitable and refreshing, amid the sound and fury of our party struggles to rise, at least for a moment, to the consideration of a movement of such lasting importance to our country and the world, and into a region so far above the heated atmosphere of political conflict. We therefore make room to-day for extracts from the official report to the Department of State at Washington, by Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, United States delegate to the last International Statistical Congress, held at the Hague in 1869, and also to a preceding Congress at Berlin in 1863. This report, printed by order of the Senate at a comparatively recent date, and not hitherto published in newspaper form, historically exhibits the origin, structure, nature and purposes of this series of international assemblies now in progress, and in which the contemplated meeting within the United States may become pre-eminently important. Further extracts from the report will state the more important and leading measures of the several Congresses, and particularly in respect to the proper mode of securing uniformity in weights, measures and coins, and other appliances for promoting the concord of the civilized world, with the steps already commenced under numerous heads of statistical inquiry for ascertaining accurately the physical, commercial, industrial and social condition of the various nations.

The report also contains carefully tabulated statistics of the cereal products of Europe and the United States and their relations to the population of both, as presented in behalf of the United States to the Congress at the Hague, laying the foundation of a much broader inquiry into the comparative increase of the populations of these two important portions of the globe within the coming century.

The information thus collected will be not only serviceable to the American people in their various business pursuits, but may become particularly useful to our national legislators, now in recess, but who may be called upon at their next Winter session to consider and decide in what manner it may be proper and desirable to facilitate and encourage the assemblage within our borders of this "General Convention of Nations," visibly examining the extent and resources of our republic from ocean to ocean.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. RUGGLES' REPORT TO SECRETARY FISH, RECEIVED JUNE 2, 1870, PRINTED FOR USE OF THE SENATE.

The International Statistical Congress held at the Hague in September, 1869, was the seventh of the series of international assemblages of that denomination, the first of which was held at Brussels in 1853; the second at Paris in 1855; the third at Vienna in 1857; the fourth at London in 1860; the fifth at Berlin in 1863; the sixth at Florence in 1867, and the seventh at the Hague in 1869.

For the better understanding of the character and action of this Seventh Congress, it will be necessary to consider it in connection with the six preceding Congresses in the series, and also, to some extent, in comparison with certain international assemblages in which several of the leading nations of Europe were represented in the early portion of the present century. It is believed that the facts now presented for the purpose may be of service to the Government of the United States in considering the benefits of their participating in the future international Congresses of the series.

With this view it may be useful, in the first place, to define what is really signified by the term "international," as applied to a congress. The fact is historically significant that up to the year 1821 the word "international" was not contained in any edition of the great dictionary of the English language, by the celebrated lexicographer, Dr. Johnson, nor in any dictionary of the French language by the French Academy, at that time published; plainly showing that neither England nor France, up to that period, had any definite idea of the thing that the word now denotes. A few philanthropists, thinly scattered over the world, may have dimly foreseen or foreshadowed that common "internationality" which the civilized nations are now seeking, but it was never distinctly and practically presented for the consideration and action of any civilized government until the year 1821.

In a sense merely etymological, any compact, and, indeed, any act of intercourse between any two or more independent nations, is "international." In fact, the word was first used to describe only "the act or manner of intercourse between nations," and is so defined in Ogilvie's *Imperial Dictionary*, published as late as 1859.

In the preface to the celebrated work on international law by our American jurist, Henry Wheaton, which took a wider view of what the word embraced, and was first published at Boston in 1836, he defines international law "as embracing the rules and principles which govern, or are supposed to govern, the conduct of the States in their mutual intercourse in peace and in war;" but in the text the distinguished author infuses into the term a far higher moral significance, by defining international law to consist of "those rules of conduct which reason deduces as consonant to justice from the nature of the society existing among independent nations." With this larger meaning no assemblage of nations could properly be regarded as an international convention or congress, unless it embraced the principal portion of the countries constituting this common society, or community of nations.

The higher questions then present themselves: What is the essential characteristic of "the principles which should govern the conduct of the nations?" What is the true bond of union in this "society" or community of nations? What, in a word, is the vital feature, the central fact, in the "internationality" (or "internationalism") which the civilized world is so anxiously seeking?

A common key for answering these world-wide questions has been furnished by the enlightened discussions of our present age, establishing the transcendent truth that this internationality or community of nations fundamentally rests on their common brotherhood, forming one common family, with all the rights and all the duties reciprocally incident to the family relation. This analogy has been traced to its highest source by another American publicist, Francis Lieber, in a recent essay on "Nationalism and Internationalism," in which he broadly maintains that the divine law of interdependence, as the vital bond of the family, is applicable quite as much to nations as to individuals; that our all-wise and all-provident Creator purposely designed this all-pervading "interdependence," in order to unite the human race in common interests; and consequently that a "self-sufficient isolation" is alike obstructive to civilization and offensive to God. From this cardinal truth it results that nations, though politically independent, are morally interdependent, and, by a like consequence, that this mutually beneficial and divinely established interdependence of nations furnishes the pole-star for guiding their course when assembled in international congresses for common action.

This exalted principle of internationality was not generally promulgated before the last fifty years. We certainly find no trace, before that period, of any general assembly or congress of nations for promoting in any way the welfare of the people, either of the several countries or of the world at large. The frequent meetings of sovereigns, either in person or by their Ministers, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, recorded in European history as "international congresses," were solely held in the personal interests of the sovereigns, and generally for the purpose of adjusting the particulars of treaties needed for closing their various wars for ambitious objects, and concerning very slightly, if at all, the civilization and advancement of their people.

The five political International Congresses consecutively held in Europe in the earlier part of the present century were avowedly convened for dynastic purposes, to strengthen the Bourbon Princes and other minor rulers restored to their thrones on the downfall of the first Napoleon. Commencing with the Congress of Vienna in 1814, and closing with the Congress of Verona in 1822, from which latter assemblage the British Government withdrew with marked disapprobation, they are now historically important only in furnishing the means of contrast between international assemblies for the benefit of absolute monarchs and the present current series of international congresses exclusively seeking the welfare of the people, not only of the nations directly represented, but of the civilized world.

It is true that the Congress of Vienna initiated measures for relieving the navigation of the Rhine and other European rivers from some of the disgraceful obstructions and "occlusions" by which the people of Central Europe had been afflicted for centuries; but this meritorious act of statesmanship was far more than counterbalanced by the assumption of the right by the succeeding Congresses in the series, under the name of "The Holy Alliance," to restrain by military force every movement in favor of constitutional government by the people, not only in the nations represented in the Congresses, but in the neighboring countries. The intrepid stand taken by the Government of the United States in 1822, with a population but little exceeding ten millions, against the extension of this system of the "allied powers" to any portion of the continents of North and South America, stands forth as a cardinal fact in our national history. It is now referred to, not for the purpose of rekindling at this late day the feeling naturally aroused in our young Republic, but only for the purpose of pointing out the pernicious influence of the reactionary spirit which pervaded these dynastic assemblies, in retarding some of the important movements for world-wide reform, which have so largely occupied the attention of the series of international, or, more properly speaking, *intercontinental*, congresses now in progress. Prominent among these movements is the general establishment of the uniform weights, measures and coins derived from the metrical system. The preliminary examination and study of the fundamental fact of this system, the lineal measure of the meridian of the earth, had been commenced several years before the opening of the French revolution in 1789; but the details of the system were not actually introduced into France until the establishment of the Republic in 1792, prolific in so many changes. From revolutionary France this system was carried into Italy soon after its conquest by the Republic, where it successfully superseded, for nearly twenty years, the ancient and widely-varying weights and measures of the petty States into which the peninsula was divided; but after the final downfall of the first Napoleon in 1815 the fugitive princes restored to their thrones lost no time in digging up and reinstating the obsolete and musty weights and measures of the preceding age, which remained for nearly forty years thereafter to embarrass and annoy the commerce and the people of Italy. The same absurd fanaticism actually reintroduced into the petty Courts of the Italian States the knee-buckles, wigs and queues of the former régime, from which ridiculous caudal appendage the devotees in Italy of the ancient system derived their historical soubriquet of "codini." Nor was the reactionary spirit, of which the "queue" was the type, confined to Italy. Even within the last ten years members have been found in the British Parliament sufficiently incrusted with party prejudice to resist the introduction into the United Kingdom of the metrical weights and measures, avowedly on the ground that they were the hateful offspring of the French Revolution.

Such, then, was the dismal retrogradation of Europe, darkening all its civilization, when in 1821 the first light broke upon the world from the western hemisphere, in the memorable proposition of John Quincy Adams, (Secretary of State of the United States in the Cabinet of President Monroe,) for a general convention of nations to establish uniform weights and measures for the common use of the civilized world.

It was embodied in an official report from the Department of State to the Senate of the United States in the year 1821, prepared after four years of careful investigation, and in which the whole history of the varying weights and measures of all nations and ages of the human race was literally traced back from this present nineteenth century to the garden of Eden, and handled in its progress down the stream of time with surpassing ability and erudition. It was in this memorable document that "the association of nations to promote the common interests of man" was urged for the first time, in a form leading to any practical result. "To promote," says Mr. Adams, "the intercourse of nations with one another, the uniformity of their weights and measures is among the most efficacious agencies; and this uniformity can only be effected by mutual understanding and united energy." Holding up the metrical system to the admiration of the world as "destined to shed unfading glory upon the age in which it was conceived," he declares that "its universal establishment would be a universal blessing." With characteristic amplitude and glow of thought and expression, he grandly predicts that "this system of common instruments to accomplish all the changes of social and friendly commerce will furnish the links of sympathy between the inhabitants of the most distant regions; the metre will surround the globe in use, as well as in multiplied extension, and one common language of weights and measures will be spoken from the equator to the poles."

With a statesmanship alike practical and comprehensive, Mr. Adams then proceeded to point out the true and only mode of accomplishing a result so important to civilized man. Confining his views to no particular group of nations, nor to any single continent of the world, he maintains that "a single and universal system can be established only by a general convention, to which the principal nations of the earth shall be parties, and to which they shall all give their assent." Evidently alluding to the despotic character of the contemporary Congresses of the Holy Alliance, he adds: "This concert of nations conceals no lurking danger to the independence of any of them. It needs no convocation of sovereigns armed with military power. Its objects are not only pacific, but can be pursued by no other than peaceable means. They are to be effected only by consent, not by force, in which the energies of opinion must precede those of legislation."

It is really remarkable that such a proposition for such a purpose for a general convention of nations, coming from such a source, and so powerfully enforced, should have remained wholly unheeded by all the Governments of the civilized world for more than thirty years; especially when it is considered that Mr. Adams not only remained in the Government at Washington as Secretary of State until 1825, but for the next four years filled the office of President, affording him ample opportunities for officially urging upon the European Governments the advantages of such a convention.

The explanation is only to be found in the paralyzing influence of "the Holy Alliance," and the long continuance of its reactionary policy, discountenancing any liberal measure for promoting the general welfare of the people. Nevertheless, the power of large and liberalizing ideas, though comparatively dormant, was slowly but steadily growing. The expulsion from France in 1830 of the elder Bourbon branch, soon followed by the revolution in Belgium, securing a liberal, constitutional monarchy for its highly intelligent people, and the transient establishment in 1848 of a Republic in France, probably the precursor in due time of a liberal, constitutional government, were all opening the door for free inquiry and the discussion of measures for advancing the common civilization of the world.

We accordingly find the germ of the general convention planted by the far-seeing sagacity of Mr. Adams in 1821, though slumbering for a generation beneath the surface, at last actually fructifying in 1853, when the first general assemblage of nations, by governmental delegates, and really international in its objects, was convened at Brussels on the invitation of the enlightened Government of Belgium, with the counsel and co-operation of Baron Quetelet, Mr. Visschers, and other distinguished men of science in Belgium and in other parts of Europe.

Water Rents.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, reports the receipts from water rents for the month of July last at $531,598 37, being an increase of $30,226 32 over the receipts of July, 1871. For the seven months ending July 31 last, the receipts were $982,048 05, and for the corresponding period of last year they were $885,750 78, showing an increase of $96,297 27. The largest amount received on any one day was on July 31, $122,038 05, or $26,746 90 more than had ever before been received in a single day. Last year the cost of collecting water rents, including salaries of officers, clerks, water policemen and laborers, was $13,204 per month, and for the month of July last it was $7,207 41, showing a reduction of $5,996 59 per month, or $71,959 08 per annum.

Extension of the Boulevard—Powers of the Commissioners of Public Works.

The Department of Parks having in May last adopted a resolution for the initiation of proceedings for acquiring title to the lands necessary in extending the Boulevard above One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, the Commissioner of Public Works lately requested the opinion of the Corporation Counsel relative to the powers in the matter conferred upon him by section 7, chapter 872, laws of 1872, and in reply received a letter from Mr. O'Gorman, in which he says:

"By section 11 of chapter 290, laws of 1871, it is provided that the Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks shall have exclusive power to acquire title in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty to all streets, avenues, roads, squares and places above Fifty-ninth-street. I am of the opinion that the Department of Public Works has exclusive power to make the necessary application to the Court in the matter of extending the Boulevard, and to initiate the necessary proceedings for the opening of any street, avenue or road above Fifty-ninth-street. As to the validity of the statute, I have heretofore advised you that the statute is a valid expression of the Legislative will, and does not contravene any limitation of the legislative power contained in the Constitution of the State. In this opinion, however, I have the misfortune to differ from counsel whose opinions are entitled to respect. I therefore recommend that, in view of the magnitude of the improvement and the large assessment to result therefrom, abundant caution, and that the Department of Public Works and the Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks should join in the application for the appointment of Commissioners."

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

Meeting of the Commissioners Yesterday—An Effort to Prosecute Mr. Bergh—Weekly Statistics.

The Board of Health met yesterday, President Bosworth in the chair. The Sanitary Committee submitted the usual weekly report, which was approved of. The following are extracts from the report:

The City Sanitary Inspector reports a total of 4,813 inspections by the Health Inspectors. The number of reports thereon received from the Health Inspectors was 739. During the week eighty-three complaints have been received from citizens and referred to the Health Inspectors for investigation and report. The disinfecting corps have visited nine premises where contagious diseases were found, and have disinfected and fumigated 9 houses, 9 privy sinks, together with clothing, bedding, &c. Two cases of small-pox were moved to hospital, 192 privy sinks and cess-pools have been cleaned and disinfected by the night scavengers under permits of the Board, and 724 loads of night soil removed from the City.

Permits have been granted to 58 vessels to discharge cargoes on vouchers from the Health Officer of this port. The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases for the two weeks ending July 27 and August 3, 1872:

July 27—Typhus, 4; typhoid, 8; scarlet, 24; measles 25; diphtheria, 8; small-pox, 14.

Aug. 3—Typhus, 7; typhoid, 13; scarlet, 32; measles, 16; diphtheria, 5; small-pox, 7.

Dr. Chas. P. Russell, Register of Records, reports as follows: During the past week there were registered 720 deaths, being a decrease of 71 from the previous week, and an excess of 92 over the corresponding week of 1871; zymotic diseases occasioned 342 deaths; constitutional, 140; local, 168; developmental, 37, and violent causes, 35. The fatal cases of small-pox diminished from 11 to 6; those of measles from 15 to 5; those of whooping-cough from 7 to 5; those of cerebro-spinal fever from 10 to 8, and those of diarrheal complaints from 354 to 251. There were 8 deaths from diphtheria and croup—the same number as in the previous week. The deaths by scarlatina increased from 12 to 15, those by typhus fever from 1 to 3, those by typhoid fever from 7 to 8, those by remittent fever from 3 to 4, and those by intermittent fever from 0 to 2. The mortality of phthisis pulmonalis rose from 72 to 88, and that of the local respiratory affections from 28 to 32. Eight women fell victims to puerperal disorders, 111 deaths occurred in institutions, 68 were certified by Coroners—28 of which were due to accident or negligence, 1 to homicide, and 4 to suicide. There were 413 deaths of children under five years old, and 31 of persons seventy years old and upward.

Capt. Sule, of the Sanitary Company of Police reports the following as the amount of meat, fish, &c., seized and condemned as unfit for human food: Cattle, 1; Sheep, 10; hogs, 21; veal carcass, 128; lambs, 25; beef, 3,125 pounds; veal, cut, 100 pounds; mutton, 25 pounds; poultry, 480 pounds; corned beef, 65 pounds; fish, 275 pounds.

The City Sanitary Inspector reports the slaughter-houses of the City as being in a fair sanitary condition.

Commissioner Manierre moved that the City Sanitary Inspector report to the Board at once, the locality of all sunken lots in the City, which in his judgment ought to be filled in. The resolution was adopted.

Commissioner Barr then called the attention of the Board to the following section of the Sanitary Code:

SECTION 68. That no person shall take, or allow to go or be taken, (having the right and ability to prevent the same,) any horse or other animal, nor any vehicle, upon any sidewalk or footpath in front of any building, to the peril of any person; nor shall any person block up or obstruct any street or place, or contribute thereto.

Commissioner Barr said: There is a worthy gentleman who frequently, as we know, takes it into his head to stop all the cars on various lines in the City, and impede the public travel for hours. I give Mr. Bergh credit for all that he does to alleviate the sufferings of the dumb beast, but mankind in general have some rights which it seems Mr. Bergh thinks that neither he nor the dumb beast are bound to respect. Two days ago there was a large block of cars in Chatham-street, and three or four different lines of street-cars were brought to a stand-still by Mr. Bergh's officers. In those cars were a number of citizens who were hurried for time to catch trains at the Grand Union Depot. Among them was one young lady on the way to be present at the death-bed of her sister. She jumped into a carriage, drove to the depot, and found that she was late for the train, which had already started, all owing to Mr. Bergh's interference with the rights of the public. I know and I contend that under the law Mr. Bergh has no right to do this, and I now move that this Board at once institute proceedings against Mr. Bergh for the violation of the section which I have read.

This motion seemed to take all the members of the Board by surprise, and Commissioner Manierre said, "While Toby & Booth and Gamble & McNeill, with other fat-melters, are carrying on their business daily in violation of the law, the Board of Health can, with due regard for its reputation, afford to let this matter of Mr. Bergh rest until the other parties are brought to a due sense of their responsibility." This brought Mr. Barr again on his feet to remark that, as far as he knew, every member of the Board, and certainly himself, had used every means to abate or wholly remove the fat-melting nuisance.

On the suggestion of Mr. Manierre, the matter was referred to the Counsel of the Board, in order that he might determine whether the Board had the power to prosecute Mr. Bergh. After granting leave of absence to Col. Clarke, the Secretary, for two weeks, the Board adjourned.

The Park Commissioners.

At a meeting of the Park Commissioners held yesterday afternoon, the plans of the building for the American Museum of Natural History were approved, and the architect was instructed to prepare estimates of the probable cost. These plans had previously met the approval of the Special Committee representing the American Museum of Natural History.

The location of the statue which the Seventh Regiment propose to erect in the Central Park, was fixed at a point south of the Drive, opposite the Warriors' Gate.

The landscape architect was requested to complete the surveys of Riverside Park, and prepare preliminary plans for its improvement.

The improvement of Fifth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street entrance to the Central Park, and also of the open space at the intersection of the Boulevard, Ninth-avenue and Sixty-third-street, were directed to be prosecuted in accordance with plans submitted.

Mr. Green offered resolutions preparatory to the ultimate construction of a tunnel under the Harlem River at the end of Seventh-avenue, and also of a suspension bridge to accommodate travel across the Harlem River, from Washington Heights to the heights on the Westchester side of the river, which were adopted.

Fatal Accidents.

Coroner Young held an inquest yesterday in the case of the boy William Rohl, two and a half years old, who was run over and killed by a Second-avenue car in front of his residence. The evidence showed that the driver of the car, John Higgins, was totally ignorant of his business, and that during the trip his bad management caused a number of mishaps. The jury rendered a verdict censuring the Company for imperiling the lives of the passengers by intrusting a car to so ignorant a driver.

An unknown man, about thirty-five years old, dark hair and smooth face, wearing white linen coat, fell overboard at Pier No. 20 North River yesterday. He was rescued by Officer Moloy, of the Third Precinct, but died a few minutes after. His body was taken to the Morgue.

George Winsweiler, a boy twelve years old, residing at No. 224 Stanton-street, fell down the hatchway of No. 136 and 138 Greene-street, yesterday, and was killed.

James Canpell, who was run over by a railroad train at Jamaica, Long Island, on Tuesday evening, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital.

John Rover fell from the roof of his residence, a five-story tenement-house, and was so badly injured that he died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

Arrest of a Curb-Stone Broker.

The banking establishment of D. Curtis & Sons, of Woodstock, Conn., was entered by burglars on the 19th of October, 1871, and $20,000 in bonds and stocks stolen. Late on Tuesday afternoon, Edward E. Kenwick, a curb-stone broker, went into the office of Lawrence & Son, No. 16 Wall-street, and endeavored to sell two West Farms bonds, value $500. Mr. Lawrence saw that the bonds were on the list of those stolen from Curtis & Sons, and had Kenwick arrested by Special Officer Cochrane. On being arraigned at the Tombs, yesterday, Kenwick was held for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

The Kings County Lunatic Asylum.

The report of the Kings County Lunatic Asylum for the past year shows the number of inmates received to be 367; there were 642 in the institution at the beginning of the year. The number of deaths during the year was 34. The causes of insanity are enumerated as follows: Intemperance, 47; ill-health, 31; religious excitement, 18; epilepsy, 26; hereditary, 33; domestic trouble, 17; vicious habits, 10; puerperal, 16; loss of friends, 15; business reverses, 13; periodical, 10; disappointment in love, 6; jealousy, 4; overwork, 7; change of life, 6; concussion of the brain, 8; paralysis, 10; sunstroke, 2; lead poison, 2; fright, 7; softening of the brain, 9; unknown, 53.

The Treasurer of the French Concert Fund.

In reference to Berthold A. Stiner, the Treasurer of the French Band Concerts in Chicago, who mysteriously disappeared from that city, and who was at first supposed to have been murdered, Superintendent Kelso yesterday issued a proclamation offering $2,000 for his capture. The defalcations amount to $20,000.

THE TURF.

Third Day's Racing at Monmouth Park.

The West-End Hotel Stakes—The Mile Heats and Hoey Stakes—Nevada, Arizona and Susan Ann the Winners.

Again did the clouds gather and frown on the third day's racing of the Monmouth Park Association, but without effect, for the floating palaces Jesse Hoyt and Plymouth Rock carried down to Long Branch hosts of people yesterday, bent on enjoying the sport promised by the programme. Before half the distance was accomplished the sun shown out from the rifts of clouds, and with genial rays dispelled the pervading gloom, and the disappointed and chagrined looks of the excursionists gave place to happy smiles. The sun came out hot and was exquisitely tempered by a refreshing breeze, conducive to health and enjoyment. Arriving at Sandy Hook, a train was in waiting, and we were soon traveling toward the Park at a good rate of speed. In less than an hour and a half the course was reached, and the grand stand was soon an animated and busy scene. Elegant equipages brought in groups of elegantly-attired ladies and gentlemen who are Summering at the Branch, and just before the bell rang for the horses engaged in the first race, the scene was beautiful. The irrepressible pool-seller, Dr. Underwood, was soon busy in satisfying the demands of the betters, and streams of perspiration were trickling down his youthful visage from his earnest gesticulation. The track had been sprinkled in the morning, and was in excellent order, and the racing was such as to gratify the mere spectators; but the knowing ones were terribly scotched, and there was a general wailing at the overthrow of the favorite, Preakness, in the three-mile race. There were three races on the card, the first being the West-end Hotel stakes, for three-year old fillies, which was won by Nevada, a full sister to Salina, beating Extract and Jury. Much disappointment was expressed at the non-appearance of Mr. Belmont's Victoria, who was marked to start, but it was found that the filly was lame, and was consequently withdrawn. The second was a race of mile heats, and the favorite, Arizona, won it after a good race with Uncle John Harper's Express, who was backed well to win. The third race, a dash of three miles, had Preakness, Susan Ann and Alroy as starters, and once more the colors of McGrath came to the front, to the consternation of Sanford's followers. The Paris Mutual pools were in active operation during the day, and were largely patronized. In the first race there were $253 tickets sold—$116 on Nevada, $82 on Extract, and $55 on Jury. In the mile heats there were $330 tickets—$158 on Arizona, $93 on Express, $54 on Byron, $16 on Commerce, and $9 on Gerald. On the last race there were $394 tickets—$230 on Preakness, $138 on Susan Ann, and $26 on Alroy. The particulars of the racing are given below:

THE WEST-END HOTEL STAKES.

The first event of the day was the West-end Hotel Stakes, a renewal of the Monmouth Oaks, value $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for fillies three years old; the winner of the Monmouth Oaks to carry 5 pounds extra; a mile and three-quarters. There were twenty-three entries in the stakes, making its value to the winner $1,850. Out of this number there were three starters on the card, and they were John Harper's ch. f. Extract, by Indorser, out of Nantura, by Counterplot; H. P. McGrath's b. f. Jury, by Lexington, out of Roxanna, by imp. Chesterfield; and A. C. Franklin's b. f., by Lexington, out of Lightsome, by imp. Glencoe. The betting on the result was pretty brisk, from the uncertainty of the result. It was a well-known fact that Belmont's stable was in good fix, and its representative in the stake, Victoria, had been tried with success. Uncle John Harper's entry, Platina, came from the West with a great reputation, and she was at first supposed to be a "world beater," but she has not been herself since she has been East, which is the excuse offered by her partisans for the poor show she has made heretofore. Mr. Franklin's entry being a full sister to Salina, and untried, there was some uneasiness manifested by the backers of the Belmont stable, and she was taken as a saver. Just before the start, it was announced that Uncle John Harper would start but one, viz., Extract, and that Mr. Belmont had withdrawn Victoria. This left but three to contest for the stake, and the betting was as follows:

Sister to Salina	$310	$270	$300
Extract	125	115	125
Jury	115	80	85
Total	$550	$465	$510

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and three-quarters, they were started from the quarter-pole, and a beautiful start was effected without delay, the trio going away together. As they went along the backstretch, however, Jury rushed to the front and cut out the work three lengths ahead of Extract and the sister to Salina, who were together. When they approached the half-mile pole Nevada shook off Extract, and when they passed that point Jury was still leading three lengths, with Nevada second, two lengths ahead of Extract. As they went around the lower turn they were in the same relative positions, two lengths dividing each. At the three-quarter pole Nevada got closer to Jury, the latter being a length and a half in front of her, while Extract was a length behind. As they came into the homestretch Extract rushed up to the front despite the efforts of her jockey to hold her, and she passed the stand five lengths ahead of Jury, who was half a length in advance of Nevada. As they went round the turn Nevada and Jury went up to Extract, the latter leading Nevada two lengths, Jury being a length behind. At the quarter-pole Extract was but a length and a half in front of Nevada, who was two lengths away from Jury. As they went along the backstretch Extract got away two lengths, but at the half-mile pole Nevada closed upon her, and a length and a half was the distance between the two. On the lower turn they were all a length apart, but at the three-quarter pole Nevada came upon Extract and took the lead from her. The trio were now at close quarters, but when they turned into the stretch Extract gave way, and Jury came second, and tried gamely to catch Nevada, but without avail, as the latter was running strong and beat Jury home by three lengths, Extract being six lengths behind. Time—3:30½.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—West End Hotel Stakes, a renewal of the Monmouth Oaks; value $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for fillies, foals of 1869; the winner of the Monmouth Oak Stakes to carry 5 pounds extra; the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes; a mile and three-quarters.

A. C. Franklin's b. f. Nevada, by Lexington, out of Lightsome, by imp. Glencoe. Lard 1
H. P. McGrath's b. f. Jury, by Lexington, out of Roxanna, by imp. Chesterfield. Swim 2
John Harper's ch. f. Extract, by Endorser, out of Nantura, by Counterplot. Crittenden 3
Time—3:30½.

THE MILE HEATS.

The second race of the day was a mile-heat race, purse of $750, for all ages that have not won during either meeting, in which the following five appeared, viz.: A. C. Franklin's b. f. Arizona, four years, by Lexington, out of imp. Zone, by The Cure; Joseph Donahue's br. c. Lord Byron, four years, by Kentucky, out of Lady Blessington, by imp. Eclipse; Zeb Ward's ch. c. Commerce, four years, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Cottage Girl, by imp. Ainderby; John Harper's ch. c. Express, four years, by Endorser, out of Nantura, by Counterplot, and John Boughram's blk. g. Gerald, aged, by imp. Mickey Free, out of Rosette, by imp. Yorkshire. The betting on the result was very heavy, the knowing ones concentrating on Arizona, whose Southern reputation was relied on to carry her through the ordeal. The Kentuckians stuck to Express with pertinacity, and he sold as second choice for large figures, as will be gleaned from the quotations as here given:

Arizona	$610	$600	$700
Express	410	410	410
Lord Byron	130	165	125
Commerce	50	50	55
Gerald	30	70	55
Total	$1,230	$1,305	$1,345

THE RACE.

FIRST HEAT.—They were sent off with Commerce first, Lord Byron second, Arizona third, Express fourth and Gerald fifth, almost ten lengths behind. They went round the turn in the same position, but when they reached the quarter-pole Lord Byron went up and headed Commerce, with Express in attendance third, Gerald fourth and Arizona fifth and waiting. As they went along the backstretch Gerald passed Express and was soon up even with Lord Byron and Commerce. Express was now sent along, and rushing past his competitors in front, assumed the lead, and showed half a length in front at the half-mile pole, Gerald being second, Commerce third, and Lord Byron fourth, all in a bunch, while Arizona was three lengths in the rear, and waiting. As they came round the lower turn Arizona made her run, and rushed up to the other horses, and was soon challenging Express for the second place. When they passed the three-quarter pole Express was leading Arizona half a length, with Gerald third, Lord Byron fourth, and Commerce fifth. Coming up the stretch a brilliant struggle ensued between Express and Arizona, the others unable to live the pace. The pair came up on pretty even terms, but within twenty yards of the stand Arizona came with a rush and beat Express a length and a half in 1:46¾, Express second, half a dozen lengths ahead of Gerald, Lord Byron fourth, and Commerce fifth.

SECOND HEAT.—Arizona was the favorite at $200 to $75 against the field. After one false start they were sent away to a very good start, Arizona showing in front, with Gerald second, Lord Byron third, Commerce fourth and Express fifth. As they went round the turn Arizona fell back to the fourth place, while Gerald assumed the lead, was soon headed by Lord Byron, with Express close behind them. Commerce in the meantime went up to the front rank, and when they passed the quarter-pole he was on even terms with Lord Byron, Gerald and Express, who were on even terms. As they rushed down the backstretch Commerce fell back to the fifth place, behind Arizona, while Express, Gerald and Lord Byron were struggling beautifully for the first place. When they were nearing the half-mile pole Express rushed to the front and at that point was two lengths ahead of Lord Byron, who was three lengths in front of Gerald, he being two lengths away from Arizona, with Commerce a distance out. As they came round the lower turn, Express rushed away and was four lengths in front of Lord Byron, he being three lengths away from Arizona. At the three-quarter pole Express was still four lengths ahead, with Lord Byron second, Arizona coming up third. Turning into the homestretch Arizona took the second place from Lord Byron, but was unable to catch Express, who beat her home by ten lengths in 1:48¾. Lord Byron was third, Gerald fourth and Commerce distanced.

THIRD HEAT.—It was now reduced to a match between Express and Arizona, the latter selling for $500 and Express for $280. They were sent away together, but Arizona immediately went to the front, but on the turn Express headed her and they were on even terms as they passed the quarter-pole. They flew down the backstretch in the same position, but on nearing the half-mile pole Arizona showed half a length in front of her adversary, and was that distance in front when they passed that point. They were in this position on the lower turn, but at the three-quarter-pole Arizona showed a length in front and the backers of Express looked blue. Coming up the backstretch Express quitted like a steer, and Arizona won the heat and race by four lengths in a gallop. Time—1.50½.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $700; mile heats; for all ages that have not won during either meeting; first horse to receive $600, second horse $100, third horse $50.

A. C. Franklin's b. f. Arizona, 4 years, by Lexington, out of imp. Zone, by The Cure, 105 pounds. Lard 4 2 1
John Harper's ch. c. Express, 4 years, by Endorser, out of Nantura, by Counterplot, 108 pounds. Sample 2 1 2
J. Donahue's b. c. Lord Byron, 4 years, by Kentucky, out of Varina, by Hero, 108 pounds. Palmer .... 4 3 r.o
J. Boughram's blk. g. Gerald, aged, by imp. Mickey Free, out of Rosette, by imp. Yorkshire, 115 pounds .... 3 4 r.o
Zeb Ward's ch. c. Commerce, 4 years, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Cottage Girl, by imp. Ainderby, 108 pounds. Swim .... 5 dis.
Time—1:46¾, 1:48¾, 1:50½.

THE HOEY STAKES.

The last race of the day was for the Hoey Stakes, dash of three miles for all ages; value $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay. There were six entries, and but the following three answered the judges' call, viz.: M. H. Sanford's b. h. Preakness, five years, by Lexington, out of Bay Leaf, by Yorkshire; H. P. McGrath's b. m. Susan Ann, five years, by Lexington, out of Roxanna, by imp. Chesterfield, and Jos. Donahue's ch. c. Alroy, four years, by imp. Australian, out of Nellie Gray by Lexington. In this race the knowing ones were elaborately fleeced, and left the course with an intense feeling of disgust. Preakness was considered so superior in speed and endurance over his competitors that there was a grand rush made to get on him, but they reckoned without their host. Susan Ann, like an even-going Nemesis, swooped along and created sad havoc. The following pools will give an idea as to how the favorite backers were swamped:

Preakness	$630	$620	$1,100
Susan Ann	400	440	800
Alroy	110	85	125
Total	$1,140	$1,145	$2,025

THE RACE.

When the drum tapped Alroy jumped away in the lead, Susan Ann second and Preakness third. As they went round the turn Preakness passed Alroy, assuming the lead, and was at the quarter-pole half a length in front of Alroy, who was two lengths away from Susan Ann. Going down the backstretch Alroy went to the head of Preakness, and they reached the half-mile pole simultaneously, with Susan Ann a length behind them. Around the lower turn Preakness and Alroy were still head and head, while Susan Ann fell further away, and was three lengths behind them at the three-quarter pole. They came up the stretch the same way, but when they reached the stand on the first mile Susan was but two lengths in the rear. On the turn again, Susan Ann went up to her competitors, and the three were running together for a short distance, when Susan Ann for the first time rushed to the front, and was a length ahead at the quarter-pole, which she soon increased to three lengths on the backstretch. At the half-mile pole she was four lengths away from Preakness, who was three lengths in advance of Alroy—who from that time was out of the race. At the three-quarter pole Susan was six lengths away from Preakness, but coming up the homestretch Preakness got closer to her, and four lengths divided them as they passed the stand for the second time, Alroy being a hundred yards in the rear. Susan Ann kept forcing the pace round the turn, and reached the quarter-pole five lengths ahead of her competitor, but going along the back-stretch Preakness began to close upon the mare, and when they reached the half-mile pole with Susan Ann but two lengths in front, the backers of Preakness were jubilant; but their exultation was of short duration, for on the lower turn Susan Ann came away and reached the three-quarter pole four lengths in advance of her adversary. Coming up the stretch Preakness made an effort to catch the flying Susan, but killed himself in the attempt, and Susan won by a dozen lengths, in 5:33¾. Alroy out of sight.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—The Hoey Stakes, for all ages, value $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay; the second to receive $300, and the third $150 out of the stakes; three miles.

H. P. McGrath's b. m. Susan Ann, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Roxanna, by imp. Chesterfield, 111 pounds. Swim 1
M. H. Sanford's b. h. Preakness, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Bay Leaf, by imp. Yorkshire, 114 pounds. Heywood 2
James Donahue's ch. c. Alroy, 4 years, by imp. Australian, out of Nellie Gray, by Lexington, 108 pounds. Palmer 0
Time—5:33¾.

ITALY.

Brigandage—The Latest Evidence of its Vitality.

The Naples correspondent of the London *Times* writes under date of July 17: "A fortnight has passed since I reported the capture of Signor Mancusi, a rich proprietor, of Giffoni, by Manzi, the brigand chief, who carried off Mr. Moens. It is one of the most audacious crimes ever committed even in Southern Italy, for it was still daylight, the site was a public piazza, and the inhabitants were out of their houses enjoying the cool evening breeze. Some reports state that, on getting beyond the confines of the village, Mancusi and his companion (for two were seized) were dressed in peasants' clothes already provided for them, and it is added that Mancusi was mounted on a donkey to hasten his flight up the mountain. Of what has happened there, what has been the treatment to which the captives have been subjected, or what has been their mode of life, we know nothing. All that is certain is that so large a sum as 150,000 ducats, equal to £6,000, has been demanded for a ransom, and that Mancusi's fellow-captive was sent to the family with a letter, written at the dictation of Manzi, making this demand. This sum, it is stated, has now been reduced to 100,000 ducats, or £4,000—a ruinous sum even for a wealthy man in this country; and Signor Mancusi, it is added, has declared to Manzi that it is impossible for him to pay it unless he has permission to return and sell some landed property. The brigand is doubtful, as may be well imagined, of the return of his captive or of the payment of his ransom. He demands, therefore, as a hostage, according to the reports, a son of Mancusi. Such is the charming state of things, within a few miles of the second city of what was once the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. A brigand, who for several years defied the forces brought against him, who at length surrendered and was put on his trial, who was condemned to imprisonment for life, and escaped from a place selected for its strength, is now again at large, and, the heroic chief of a band of lawless men, is dictating terms for the liberty and life of his captive. Not merely in the Province of Salerno, but in others further south there has been what is called a 'recrudescence' of brigandage of late; so much so, that it has been attributed to some secret political action. I think, however, that it admits of a much simpler solution. From 1860 down to the present time there has always been an increase of this evil in the Summer. Life in the open is then far more agreeable, and wants are readily supplied by teeming harvests. Besides dire necessity and the desire of gratifying private revenge, a spirit of enterprise will lure many into engagements which promise something more than the wretched wages of a day-laborer, and a free and pleasant life into the bargain. Some of the Naples journals blame the civil and military authorities for inaction; but the *Gazetta di Salerno*, on the contrary, speaks of the great energy displayed, and describes an engagement between the Bersaglieri and the band of Manzi, in which two brigands were killed and three made prisoners. It is difficult, however, to elicit the truth from these counter representations; but it is beyond all doubt a disgrace to the country that such acts are perpetrated and almost with impunity. One of the worst features in this the latest enterprise of Manzi is the apathy, if not the sympathy, of the neighboring population, who were not asleep nor at work, but idling about enjoying a fine Summer's evening. How is it they did not all start off in pursuit, if, in the panic of the moment, they made no effort to prevent the capture? Some, perhaps, were intimidated, but many, doubtless, find it their interest to shut their eyes and fold their arms, and have no objection themselves to an occasional profitable job."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Transmission of Packages Through the Post-Office.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article in the TIMES, Sunday 4th inst., headed "Transmission of Packages Through the Post-office," does injustice to the different express companies forwarding goods from this City. The mail rates, as you state, are twelve cents for twelve ounces, but the express companies transport small packages of two pounds' weight over their lines for twenty-five cents, when the same package (which would have to be packed in three packages) would cost by mail thirty cents over the same lines. Again, the lowest express tariff is not "forty cents" per package, as you state. Twenty-five cents per package is the lowest, then thirty and thirty-five cents, and for forty cents a package of from ten to seventy-five pounds is carried from twenty-five to 1,000 miles. Again, the Post-office Department assume no responsibility for loss or damage; the express companies pay all losses and damages, and deliver at destination without extra charge.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1872.

An Old Nuisance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We saw in your paper, a few days since, an editorial on the fat-boiling establishments of this City, which we think ought to be followed up with more of the same sort. We find in our business these pest places completely kill sales of property which parties would be glad to buy if those intolerable nuisances did not exist where they are.

Now, so far as finding convenient places for this business, there is no trouble whatever. We have in our hands now, for sale, an island of about eight acres on which all this business could be done. It is within eight miles of the City, (lower end,) and very convenient for steam-boats to go from either river. The island has buildings of size and kind which would probably answer the purpose without much alteration. R. H. & CO.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 5, 1872.

[We believe the nuisance complained of will very shortly be brought to an end.]

RACHEL.

An Unpublished Letter of the Tragedienne.

M. Jules Janin, in an obituary notice of Raphael Felix, cites a hitherto unpublished letter which his sister Rachel wrote to him when he was preparing for the stage. It is well worth reproduction:

MON CHER PETIT GRAND RAPHAEL: The motive which has kept you from writing to me sooner is too praiseworthy for me to feel in the least annoyed. I am not at all surprised at your sympathy for poor Victor, and I am very sorry now that I should have treated him slightingly when he pictured to me his position, which I could not then bring myself to believe true. I am, however, somewhat consoled by the thought that he has obtained what he sought for from another member of our family. So I thank you on his part, as well as my own. Now, my dear little brother, you must tell me what are your own schemes for the future, for you must not lose any more time. You will soon be a man, and you must know that fine feathers do not make fine birds. If, as I expect, your vocation takes you to the stage, try at least to raise a profession into an art, and work conscientiously, not to make for yourself a position (like a young girl when she quits the convent, who is married so that she may go to six receptions instead of three,) but out of love for the noble works which nourish the mind and guide the heart. A woman may attain an honorable and estimable position without that varnish which the world terms education. Why so, you may ask? Because a woman loses none of her charm when she maintains great reserve in her behavior and conversation; on the contrary. A woman should answer and not question; she never opens a discussion, but acts the listener. Her natural coquettishness makes her desirous of instructing herself; she retains what she hears, and, without possessing a solid basis of education, she acquires the varnish which may be made to do duty for it. All that a woman cannot acquire it is necessary that a man should know, for in this way he augments her pleasures and diminishes her pains, and, above all, he passes for being spiritual in her eyes. Thus, you will see, my advice is worth remembering, and though at first it may seem hard to follow, remember you have a sister who will be proud of your success. I hope this letter will not be too long for you, but that on the contrary you will read it over in your leisure moments. —Je t'embrasse bien tendrement, RACHEL.

Grant and His Generals.

Kilpatrick and other Democratic speakers are asserting that Grant refused to recognize the merits of his fellow officers, that he cheated Sherman, and that the soldiers don't like him. Let men who are inclined to listen to such base accusations, let those who think lightly of Gen. Grant's head or heart, read the following letter which he addressed to Gen. Sherman on the day he left his department to report at Washington, in the Winter of 1864:

"DEAR SHERMAN: The bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General in the army has become a law, and my name has been sent to the Senate for the place. I now receive orders to report to Washington immediately, in person, which indicates a confirmation, or a likelihood of confirmation. I start in the morning to comply with the order.

While I have been eminently successful in this war, in at least gaining the confidence of the public, no one feels more than I how much of this success is due the energy, skill, and harmonious putting forth of that energy and skill, of those whom it has been my good fortune to have occupying subordinate positions under me."

Sherman received this letter near Memphis, on the 10th of March, and immediately replied:

DEAR GENERAL: I have your more than kind and characteristic letter of the 4th instant. I will send a copy to Gen. McPherson at once.

You do yourself injustice and us too much honor in assigning to us too large a share of the merits which have led to your high advancement. I know you approve the friendship I have ever professed to you, and will permit me to continue as heretofore to manifest it on all proper occasions.

You are now Washington's legitimate successor, and occupy a position of almost dangerous elevation; but if you continue, as heretofore, to be yourself, simple, honest, and unpretending, you will enjoy through life the respect and love of friends and the homage of millions of human beings that will award you a large share in securing to them and their descendants a Government of law and stability.

I repeat, you do Gen. McPherson and myself too much honor. At Belmont you manifested your traits—neither of us being near. At Donelson, also, you illustrated your whole character. I was not near, and Gen. McPherson in too subordinate a capacity to influence you.

Until you had won Donelson, I confess I was almost cowed by the terrible array of anarchial elements that presented themselves at every point; but that admitted a ray of light I have followed ever since. I believe you are as brave, patriotic and just as the great prototype Washington—as unselfish, kind-hearted and honest as a man should be; but the chief characteristic is the simple faith in success you have always manifested, which I can liken to nothing else than the faith of a Christian in the Savior.

This faith gave you victory at Shiloh and Vicksburg. Also when you have completed your best preparations, you go into battle without hesitation, as at Chattanooga—no doubts—no reserves; and I tell you it was this that made us act with confidence. I knew wherever I was, that you thought of me, and if I got in a tight place you would help me out, if alive.

My only point of doubt was in your knowledge of grand strategy, and of books of science and history; but, I confess, your common sense seems to have supplied all these.

Now, as to the future. Don't stay in Washington. Come West; take to yourself the whole Mississippi Valley. Let us make it dead sure—and I tell you the Atlantic slopes and Pacific shores will follow its destiny, as sure as the limbs of a tree live or die with the main trunk. We have done much, but still much remains. Time, and time's influences, are with us. We could almost afford to sit still and let these influences work.

Here lies the seat of the coming empire; and from the West, when our task is done, we will make short work of Charleston and Richmond, and the impoverished coast of the Atlantic.

Your sincere friend,
W. T. SHERMAN.

Brooklyn Mortality.

The number of deaths in Brooklyn last week were 274, being 16 less than the week previous, and 65 more than the corresponding week last year. Among the causes of death were: Small-pox, 8; measles, 2; diphtheria, 3; typhoid fever, 2; dysentery, 11; diarrhea, 14; cholera infantum, 58; marasmus, 25; consumption, 20; disease of the brain, 13; convulsions, 18, and bronchitis, 15.

GREECE.

The False Story of Greek Criminals Being Sent to the United States—The American Press Vindicated—Correspondence Between the United States Minister at Athens and the Greek Secretary-General.

The Greek Government has caused the following unofficial correspondence to be published in the Athens newspapers:

MR. MELETOPOULO TO MR. FRANCIS.

ATHENS, June 27, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: * * * You are perhaps aware of the absurd story published some weeks ago by some American papers about the pretended transportation of a number of convicts from Corfu to the States. I do not know how such a hoax could be credited there, and call forth even preventive measures of the American authorities (as communicated to us in the report of his Majesty's Consul in New-York) against the announced landing of Greek outlaws from a fantastic Italian ship. But the fact is, it gave rise to a regular storm of abuse against Greece and its Government in the columns of those papers, and provoked, the other day, an interpolation in our House of Representatives to the Minister of Justice, and criticisms in the local papers. Although His Majesty's Consul at New-York hastened to contradict the story, Mr. Bulgaris, Minister of Foreign Affairs, sent to him, nevertheless, some days ago, a cable dispatch to the same purport, saying:

"Story about transportation of Greek criminals to the United States is an absurd and detestable falsehood."

I hope after this contradiction, the learning of the truth, and the publication of your truthful dispatch on brigandage in Greece, the evil produced by this falsehood is remedied, and that the papers which have reported it must feel some remorse on account of their abuse of Greece.

* * * * * *

Yours, faithfully, L. MELETOPOULO.
His Excellency JOHN M. FRANCIS, United States Minister, &c.

MR. FRANCIS TO MR. MELETOPOULO.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
ATHENS, June 28, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: Your esteemed favor of last evening is before me. I hasten to make reply, so as to disabuse your own and the mind of the Prime Minister of what seems to be an erroneous impression respecting the publication of the false reports in American newspapers about sending Greek criminals to America. These reports were not first published in America. 1. The detailed article, giving names of prisoners, their crimes and the terms of imprisonment to which they had been sentenced, and their alleged embarkation at Corfu for the United States on the 24th of April, appeared originally in the Ancona (Italy) *Journal*. It is so specific in its statements, that very naturally it would be accepted in America as veritable, at least in substance, and it was copied by the NEW-YORK TIMES, and probably other American journals, as a matter of news. 2. Besides this, I learn from a paragraph in the Washington *Republican*, that a cable dispatch was sent to the American newspapers announcing the same thing. These statements, so positively set forth, would naturally be accepted as having foundation in truth, and hence they created attention, and, no doubt, much surprise in the United States.

I am exceedingly gratified to learn that the story is altogether a fabrication; but it is unjust to lay the blame for its invention and circulation to the American Press. As I have pointed out, it had its origin in Europe. I can assure you that, though entirely free, and as is to be expected sometimes hasty and inconsiderate in its utterances, the newspaper Press of the United States is not reckless nor licentious. Least of all does it sympathize with efforts to slander and bring into contempt by persistent calumny, a brave and friendly people and Government. It has shown itself to be their friend in the past; it has never failed to give expression to the popular feeling of sympathy in the United States for weak and struggling nationalities that are striving for good government, and endeavoring to overcome the obstacles of enmity and prejudice that impede their progress.

I say so much as this for your information, and to remove false and entirely unjust impressions toward American newspapers, impressions which I am sorry to see a prominent Greek newspaper, the *Age*, endeavoring to fasten upon the public mind by a long and very untruthful editorial in its last issue. With sentiments of sincere esteem.

Faithfully yours,
JOHN M. FRANCIS.
Mr. L. MELETOPOULO, Secretary-General, &c.

CHRISTINE NILSSON.

Marriage of the Prima Donna—Scenes in Westminster Abbey.

From the London Echo, July 27.

Mlle. Nilsson was married this morning in Westminster Abbey. Very little publicity had been given to the event, but by some unknown instinct the unmarried ladies of the land obtain the knowledge that a wedding is about to take place. So it was this morning, and the ordinary wayfarers about Westminster turned to ask again and again what took so many well-dressed ladies to the grand old Abbey. Soon after 9 they began to pack themselves at every door, in cloister and by quaint old gate, invading the sanctity of the recumbent Abbots, so that they might see the wedding of the famous songstress. The sun shone upon the proceedings, and the cool shade of the cloisters was most welcome to the impatient assembly, who could hear from time to time, through some half-opened door, the swelling notes of the service and the responsive "Amen" of the regular morning service. There was quite a flutter of excitement from time to time as some capped and gowned official passed through the otherwise inexorably closed gates, for save the ordinary public portions of the Abbey, all gates were closed until service was over. But all the same, carriages kept "setting down" till there was a dense crowd of fashionably-dressed ladies in waiting. Mr. Cavendish Bentinck was very active in the proceedings, seeing that proper arrangements were made for the visitors, among whom were the Swedish Minister with Baroness Hochschild, in soft blue, like the Summer skies of her own land.

Whatever may have been the previous arrangements it is impossible to say, but up to the last moment the ladies in the choir were being changed from place to place, and hardly had an opportunity of quiet to admire the dim religious light from the old stained-glass windows, which seemed to dwell upon their bright costumes, and was reflected in a softened glow from the gilded reredos. As the time drew on, faces familiar to lovers of music appeared, notably Sir Michael Costa, looking very warm and serious, perhaps at losing one of the most distinguished subjects of his bâton; but minutes followed minutes, and 11 had been boomed forth by the great Parliament House clock without the bride having put in an appearance. Meanwhile the English part of the spectators had time to comment upon the peculiar *chevelure* of the foreign musical stars. Sir Julius Benedict was the next to follow Sir Michael Costa. A quarter past eleven chimed, and still no appearance of the wedding procession. Vergers moved here and there in a restless sea of color as spectators crowded in, till every available seat was more than filled. Fans of all colors vibrated rapidly, and a hum arose like to that of bees invading a colony of butterflies, who rustled and displayed their many-tinted wings. Half-past eleven and no bride! Then the organ began to raise its sonorous voice, and the choir began to chant from the distance, gradually coming nearer and nearer, till the white-robed choristers formed up right and left, and Dean Stanley passed through the array to the altar. All the hum of voices was now hushed in expectation, but still the minutes glided by, and no bride or bride room. At 11:35 the Dean left his place and walked back along the choir to meet the wedding party with its elegant bridesmaids, the opening of the ceremony being performed in the centre of the choir, where the red cord forms a division. M. Auguste Rouzeaud, the bridegroom, is a slightly-dark, English-looking man of middle height, with brown beard and mustache. The charming and distinguished bride, in her diaphanous white, is too well known to need description. The five bridesmaids, one of whom was a little girl, were dressed in the new "peacock" blue, with wreaths of pink roses in their hair, and each carried a magnificent bouquet. As to the bridegroom's costume, it was that of the ordinary English gentleman, lightened by a pale blue tie. The service was most impressively performed by Dean Stanley, and at the singing of the *chorale* the wedding procession moved to the altar, the very youthful bridesmaid bearing the splendid bouquet of the bride. After the conclusion of the service and the signing of the register, M. and Mme. Rouzeaud, *née* Nilsson, left the Abbey. Dean's-yard, through which the bride was to pass on her return, was densely packed with an admiring crowd, a body of police being present to maintain a way for the wedding party to pass.

The Board of Apportionment—East River Bridge Bonds.

The Board of Apportionment met yesterday afternoon in the Controller's office. The Controller, the Commissioner of Public Works and the President of the Department of Parks were present. The Chairman, Mayor Hall, was absent on account of a slight illness.

The question of issuing bonds for $150,000 to the East River Bridge Company came up for consideration.

Commissioner Van Nort moved that the matter be laid over until Mayor Hall can attend the meeting of the Board, as the Mayor had expressed a wish to ascertain whether the Bridge Company had made proper use of the money thus far raised by bonds.

The motion was carried, and the Board adjourned.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

End of the London Season—The Heated Term—Terrific Thunder-Storms—Mr. Gladstone on Public Affairs—Judge Keogh and the Priests—The Prime Minister and Sentiment in Ireland.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 27, 1872.

The sands of the Parliamentary session are rapidly running out; Ministers have made their bow at the Mansion House banquet; Goodwood races begin next Tuesday, and the Upper Ten will return to town only to pack up for a more extended flight. The prorogation is fixed for this day week, but before then everybody will be scattered. The grouse are reported to be strong on the wing, and more numerous than for some years past; but reports are always rosy at the first; wait for a week or two and perhaps we shall hear a different tale. By an ordinance of fashion, which has acquired the force of a social law, the public life of this country is supposed to collapse suddenly at the beginning of August, and to remain in a state of suspended animation for the next six months. During this interval it is assumed that the nation and the world stand still. The Government contrives to keep the mechanical administration of the country going, but it would be the height of impertinence for anything to happen which would require the attention of Parliament. For six months the Government is baited and badgered, and is supposed to be utterly incapable of doing the smallest piece of business without taking Parliament into its confidence and receiving directions from the representatives of the people. During the other six months the Government has all the authority of an autocrat, and is practically irresponsible. It can do what it likes, and though the newspapers may make a fuss and meetings may be got up and threats held out of questions and debates when Parliament meets, it is well known that this is only a flash in the pan, and that popular passion and clamor will have subsided before February comes round. Even if the grouse were not at hand, the intense heat would drive people away. We have not yet got to a hundred in the shade, but more than once this week it has been eighty-five. There was a day in 1862 when the thermometer registered ninety-two, and since then this has been the hottest week we have had. The proverbial description of an English Summer—three fine days and a thunder-storm—has been curiously varied. It has rather been three thunder-storms to a fine day. On Tuesday London and other parts of the country was visited by a terrific thunder-storm, which was most intense immediately above the capital. Steeples were shattered, houses struck, people in the streets and fields beaten down, and some of them killed. The torrents of rain swelled the rivers, and we have consequently had some dangerous inundations. With the thick clothing, bustling habits and appetite for strong drinks of the people, the heat has told severely. A number of cases of sun-stroke are reported, and other maladies have also taken a start. The cholera is known to be in Russia, and its next step westward is eagerly watched. Great fears are entertained of its appearance in London, where the water supply is just now execrable, hardly better than "the gilded stale that beasts do cough at." At the West End the water is only a kind of diluted sewage, and in some of the poorer quarters there is a short supply, even of this abominable stuff. The wretched parasites who represent the local Government are in the pay of the water companies, and the water companies, assured of being some day taken in hand by Parliament, and compelled to sell their works to the public, are determined to make hay while the sun shines. Of course the doctors differ, as usual, to the scandal of science. Some are shrieking "cholera," to keep their patients in a cheerful frame of mind. Others argue blandly that sewage is one of the nicest and most wholesome beverages that can be imagined, and the people who have nothing better than pure water are very much to be pitied. What with the heat, the thunder-storms and the fears of the cholera, it is no wonder the town is emptying fast.

MR. GLADSTONE ON PUPLIC AFFAIRS.

One of the last incidents of the season, and a sure sign of the approaching shutting up of everything, is the banquet at the Mansion House, which is given by the Lord Mayor in honor of the Ministers. The Premier always attends, and takes a survey of the state of affairs. At last year's dinner Gen. Schenck and Lord Granville exchanged congratulations over the treaty, which was again to become a bone of contention. This year Mr. Gladstone felt himself in the position of one who had been through the wood and was entitled to halloo a little. He rejoiced that all the pleasant recollections and bright hopes associated with the treaty had revived in their full vigor, and that whatever misunderstandings might have arisen, there never for a moment was any reason to doubt the friendly feeling of the United States. He also touched on the rise of prices (by the way, while the colliers' wives have struck against the butchers, the butchers in some places have struck against the farmers and shut up shop because meat is too dear for them to sell,) and general demand for increased wages. The industry and enterprise of the country seemed, he said, to have advanced within the last few months, not by steps, or even strides, but by leaps and bounds. Much inconvenience might result from a sudden and violent access of prosperity. Such events offered temptations—sometimes to the cupidity, sometimes to the weakness, sometimes to the haste, sometimes to the natural and laudable desire of men to better their condition; but he hoped that the good sense, the deliberative action, and the habits of mutual trust and confidence which bound different classes together, would suffice to guard the people against any danger from these trying changes. He admitted that the Government had not so many friends as it once had, but he supposed that Governments, as they grew old, must not expect to be surrounded by increasing friends. That his Ministry should have lasted through the session, is perhaps more than Mr. Gladstone at one time anticipated; but he has now the advantage of the best part of another year to mature his plans and get up a good cry for the general election, which must, in any case, take place either before or after next year's harvest.

JUDGE KEOGH AND THE PRIESTS.

Mr. Butt's attack on Judge Keogh in the House of Commons has proved an utter failure. Mr. Butt is an orator of the well-known Irish type, fluent, racy, impassioned, with a rich brogue and a fine roll of words. A great effort was expected from him, and the galleries of the House of Commons were crowded with Irish priests, who had come over expressly to hear the wicked Judge, who had told them that they must obey the law like other people, overwhelmed with strong invective. Mr. Butt, who had come out to curse, did not exactly bless, but his curses were weak and washy in the extreme. He made a great point of the dignity of the Irish bar having been compromised by Judge Keogh's extravagant address, and perhaps he thought he was bound to keep his own rhetoric within bounds. Again he had a difficult part to play between the Home Rulers and the priests. The latter did not originate the Home Rule movement, although they have for the present combined to get a hold of it. The original Home Rulers, of whom Mr. Butt is one, are beginning to suspect that the command of the movement is passing out of their hands, and wish to show that they accept the priests as allies, not as masters, and that their objects are not altogether the same. The priests are therefore rather disgusted to find that Mr. Butt had nothing to say on their behalf in his attack on the Judge. He admitted that their acts were in some degree indefensible, and certainly took care not to say a word in their favor. The substance of his indictment against Keogh was that he had delivered a violent and ridiculous address, and discredited the Bench. There can be no doubt that the address was pure balderdash, but it was just the sort of stuff that Keogh and other Judges and barristers were in the habit of talking, and nobody ever found any fault with it before. The truth is simply that the priests have found out that they overdid the thing in Galway, and are anxious to hide their mistake, and to distract attention from themselves to the Judge by getting up an agitation against him. The proceedings in Irish Courts of law are marked by personal freedoms which are unknown among the duller and tamer Saxons on this side of the St. George's Channel. But Sir John Coleridge, the English Attorney-General, observed in the course of the debate that twenty-five years' experience at the English bar had taught him that irrelevant digressions, intemperate observations, and unmannerly interruptions occasionally proceeded from the Bench in this country as well as in Ireland. The great thing, he said, was to get a Judge who was honest and incorruptible, and if his decisions were sound in substance, the manner in which they were delivered was of comparatively little consequence. The Government have resolved to prosecute twenty-two of the worst offenders reported by Judge Keogh to have been guilty of intimidation, and though they run, I suppose, very little chance of being convicted by an Irish jury, it is necessary that the law should be enforced as far as it is in the power of the Government to do so. When Mr. Gladstone abolished the Irish Church, the Catholics hailed him as the savior of Ireland. But they are now changing their tune, as will be seen from the following paragraph which appeared on Wednesday in the *Freeman's Journal*, the chief organ of the Catholics in Ireland:

"Unhappy Ireland! Ill-fated people! The serpent whom the nation warmed into vitality and power—the people's William—is the first among the foremost to turn his viper's tail and stick his envenomed fang into the national heart, not only prosecuting the bishops and priests for being true to the people, but seeking by a deep-laid plot to stifle their defense. Alas! William Ewart Gladstone seeks to send to a felon's cell—as he once sent Ireland's Liberator, breaking the heart he could not bend—twenty-three priests and patriots. How strange are the events which revolving years bring before our eyes! Mr. Gladstone, who prosecuted the Liberator of Ireland, now prosecuting her bishops and priests."

These denunciations will do Mr. Gladstone service in England, where he has been suspected of too much sympathy with the priests. The other night Sir R. Peel asked Mr. Gladstone whether the law against the Jesuits, prohibiting all Jesuits and also all Monks from establishing themselves in Great Britain was to be enforced or repealed. Mr. Gladstone replied that the act, which was passed forty-three years ago, had lain in obeyance so long that there could be no hurry in deciding what should be done with it, but he admitted that the subject had a grave and serious side. If the Catholics do not take care, they will stir up another "No Popery" agitation; possibly it might almost be good policy, in one sense, for them to do so, since the successes of the Anti-Papist fanatics would probably produce a reaction in their favor.

F. H. J.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Flour steady; Extra Spring, $7@$7 50. Wheat firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 44½, cash or August; $1 19¾ September; No. 3 Spring, $1 18. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 42¼c.@42¾c., cash or August; 43¾c.@43¾c. September; Rejected, 39c.; High Mixed Canal, No. 2, 43¾c.@43¾c. Oats active and higher; No. 2, 29c.@29¼c., cash or August; 26½c. September. Rye quiet and weak; No. 2, 58½c. Barley dull and nominal. Whisky in fair demand and advanced to 90½c. Pork in fair demand and higher; sales at $14 25, cash or August. Lard steady at 8¾c. for Winter; 8c.@8¼c. for Summer. Bulk Meats in good demand; Shoulders held at 5¾c.@5¾. Short Rib Middles, 7¼c.@7¾c. bid, 8c. asked; Short Clear Middles sold at 8c. Bacon—Demand light; holders firm. Freights firm; vessels scarce; to Buffalo, nominally, 8¾c.@9c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 195,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 75,000 bushels Wheat, 412,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley.

TOLEDO, Aug. 7.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat in good demand, and advanced 2c.@3c.; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 65; Amber Michigan, $1 41 @$1 41¼; August, $1 41; September, $1 40; No. 1 Winter Red, $1 61; No. 2 do., $1 43; old do., $1 60; August, $1 42; September, $1 40@$1 41¼; No. 2 Red, $1 31; Rejected Red, $1 05. Corn quiet and unchanged; High Mixed, buyer August, 49c.; Low Mixed, 48c.; Michigan, 48c.; White, 55c.; no grade, 47c.; damaged, 36½c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 1, 36½c.; No. 2, 31½c.; Old, 32½c.; Rejected, 33c. Freights firm; to Buffalo, 4c.@4½c.; to Oswego, 9c.@9½c. Receipts—21,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Aug. 7.—Lake Imports—Flour, 3,800 bbls.; Wheat, 34,050 bushels; Corn, 191,727 bushels; Oats, 18,900 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 38,820 bushels; Corn, 292,799 bushels; Oats, 71,783 bushels. Rail Shipments from Elevator — Wheat, 880 bushels; Corn, 103,625 bushels; Oats, 45,087 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 11¾c.; Corn, 10¾c.; Oats, 7¼c. Flour—Western Spring, $7@$8 25; Amber, $7 75@$8; Bakers, $8 25@$8 75; White, $9@$9 50. Wheat dull; sales of car lots No 2 Milwaukee at $1 48@$1 50; 4,500 bushels White Michigan at $1 84@$1 85; 10,000 bushels New Michigan at $1 55. Corn dull; sales in small lots of 10,000 bushels at 52¼c.; 4,500 bushels by sample at 51c. Oats dull; sales 3,000 bushels at 37c. Barley malt unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Flour steady and in good demand; sales 2,500 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $9 75 for White Winter; $10 for Double Extra. Wheat scarce and steady; sales 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 60. Corn steady; sales 1,200 bushels Mixed at 59c.; one car Yellow at 60c. Oats quiet; sales of one car Illinois at 41c. Corn-meal, $1 50 for Bolted; $1 40 for Unbolted, ₽ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $22, ₽ ton. Highwines, 90c. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7½c., to New-York; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson; $5 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 58c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 38c. Receipts by Lake—2,109,000 feet Lumber. Shipments by Canal—2,300 bushels Wheat, 1,878,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 7.—Flour active; Old, $8@$8 25; New, $7@$7 50. Wheat firm for Old and Dry New; Old, $1 60@$1 63; Dry New, $1 40@$1 45; Damp, $1@$1 25. Corn dull and drooping, at 45c. Rye firm at 77c.@80c. for Old; 60c.@70c. for New. Oats steady; Old, 32c.@36c.; New, 26c.@29c. Barley dull and unchanged. Butter in good demand; Choice scarce at 20c.@22c. Pork dull and nominal; City, $13 50; Regular $13 25@$13 50. Lard dull and nominal at 7¾c.@8¾c. Bulk-meats firm; Shoulders, 6c.; sales of Sides at 7¼c. for Clear Rib; 8c.@8¼c. for Clear. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, buyer's, 8¾c., held at 8½c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c. Live Hogs steady at $4 60@$5. Whisky firm at 9.c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—Flour firmer; Extra Winter, $5@$5 75; Double Extra Winter, $5 75@$6 50; Treble Extra, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat steadier with a better feeling; inspected No. 2 Red Winter, $1 45. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2 Mixed in elevator nominally 38c.; ditto on track, 35c.@36c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 28c.@29c. Rye quiet at 60c. Whisky steady at 92c. Pork—No sales. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 6c., cash, 6¼c., buyer this month. Bacon stiffer at 6¾c. for Shoulders; Sides, 9¾c.@9¾c.; order lots of Shoulders at 6½c.@7c.; Sides, 9¼c.@9½c. Lard dull and unchanged. Live Hogs firmer at $4 25@$4 85. Cattle firmer at $3 50@$6 25. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—Clover-seed—Nothing doing; Timothy, $3 50@$3 62½; Flax-seed, $1 80@$1 83. Flour in fair demand for old; very quiet for new; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extras, $5 75@$6 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 25@$8 75; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $8 50@$9 25; high grades, $9 25@$10 25. Wheat in fair demand and firmer; new Red, $1 67@$1 70; old, $1 83. Rye steady at 80c. Corn steady; Yellow, 61c.@62c.; high Mixed Western, 61c. Oats higher; White, 44c.@48c.; Mixed, 41c.@42c. Petroleum dull; Crude, 16½c.; Refined, 22c.@22½c. Whisky quiet at 95c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in speculative demand at higher prices; No. 1, $1 45; No. 2, $1 40. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 42½c. Oats—Demand light; holders firm; No. 2, 27¾c. Rye dull and unsettled; No. 1, 59c. Barley steady; No. 2 Fall, 58c. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 8c.; to Oswego, 13½c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 7.—Flour strong and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 38. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats steady at 35c. Petroleum—Refined in good demand and firm at 20¾c.@21c. for car lots; 21¼c.@22c. for trade lots.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Wheat—Nothing doing. Rye nominal; old held at 85c.; Western at 78c.@80c. Corn in limited request at 62c.@64c. for car lots of all grades. Malt—Nothing doing. Oats show an advancing tendency; the range is 45½c.@47c. for Western and State.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 7.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 19¼c.@19½c.; net receipts, 64 bales; gross, 68 bales; sales, 112 bales; stock, 7,548 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 7.—Cotton nominal; Good Ordinary, 19¾c.@20c.; net receipts, 82 bales; exports, coastwise, 48 bales; stock, 491 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 7.—Cotton nominal; net receipts, 4 bales; exports, coastwise, 50 bales; stock, 842 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 7.—Cotton quiet, in light demand; Middling, 20 bales; net receipts, 6 bales; sales, 65 bales; stock, 1,388 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 7—11½ A. M.—Consols opened 92¾ for money, and 92¾ for the account; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91¾; 1865s, old, 92¾; 1867s, 91¾; 10-40s, 89¾.

2 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for the account, 92¾.

5 P. M.—Consols and American Securities closed unchanged.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—Rentes opened at 55f. 42c., and closed at 55f. 60c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 7—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands, 9¾d.@9⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs—Wheat, 10s. 10d.@11s. 2d. ₽ cental for Red Western Spring.

1½ P. M.—Cotton—The market is strong; Middling Uplands, 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d.; the sales of the day are now estimated at 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Provisions—Bacon, 29s. ₽ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. Lard, 37s. 6d. ₽ cwt. Pork, 46s. ₽ bbl. for prime Mess.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed strong. Middling Uplands, 9¾d.@10d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 7—Evening.—Bacon, 34s. ₽ cwt. for Short Rib Middles.

LONDON, Aug. 7—Evening.—Linseed-oil, £37 10s. ₽ ton.

ANTWERP, Aug. 7.—Petroleum, 46½f. for fine Pale American.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 7.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$15,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '64.	116⅛	$50,000	U.S.5-20 C., '65,n.	115⅛
12,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65.	116⅛			

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100	West. Un. Tel....	73¾	100	Tel. & W. R....s3.	75¾
100	do...........	73¾	300	North-western R.	74⅛
100	do...........	73⅝	100	do...........	74
200	Pac. M. S. S. Co...	74½	100	do...........	73¾
1500	do...........	74⅝	1600	do...........	73⅝
700	do...........	74⅛	200	do...........	73⅝
200	do...........	74⅝	400	do...........	73⅝
100	do...........	74½	200	do...........	73⅝
100	N.Y.C. & H. R. R.		600	do...........	73¾
	b3............	96⅞	100	do.......b3.	73¾
100	do.......c.	96⅞	400	do...........	73⅝
200	do.......s3.	96⅞	500	Un. Pacific R...s3.	36
100	do...........	96⅞	200	do...........	36
100	Lake Shore R.....	90⅞	400	do...........	35¾
300	do...........	90⅛	1500	do.......s3.	35¾
100	do.......s3.	90⅛	500	Rock Island R..c.	110⅛
500	do.......s3.	90	100	do...........	110⅛
900	do...........	90⅛	100	St. Paul Railroad.	55¼
400	Erie Railway.....	49⅝	100	St. Paul R. Pref..	79¾
4500	do...........	49⅛	100	Ohio & Miss. R....	44
300	do.......c.	49⅛	1600	do...........	43¾
400	do...........	49⅛	200	do...........	43¾
200	do...........	49⅛	200	C., C. & I. C. R.s3.	34⅞
600	do...........	49⅛	500	do...........	34⅞
400	do.......c.	49	100	do.......b3.	35
900	do...........	49⅛	100	do.......s3.	35

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$500	S. Car. 6s, new,		100	Erie Railroad..b3.	49⅝
	Jan. & July...	30	1700	do..bet. call.	49⅜
21,000	do...........	29	400	do...........	49⅜
5,000	do...........	29¼	600	do...........	49½
21,000	S. Car. 6s, new,		500	do...........	49⅝
	April & Oct...	27	3100	do...........	49⅜
11,000	Missouri 6s.....	94	800	do...........	49⅝
1,000	Mo. 6s. H. & St.		500	do.......s3.	49⅜
	Joseph Issue..	92¾	1800	do...........	49⅝
25,000	do...........	92	2600	do...........	49⅝
4,000	Erie R. 4th.....	95	400	do...........	49⅜
1,000	Buf. & E. R., n.	97½	100	do...........	49⅝
2,000	Un. P. R.R. 1st.	89¼	700	do...........	49⅜
1,000	do...........	89⅛	400	do...........	49⅝
2,000	U.P.R.R.10s,In.	86⅛	200	do...........	50
2,000	T. & W. R 2d..	94¼	1000	do...........	49⅝
2,000	M. & E. R. 2d...	98	100	do...........	49⅝
4,000	O. & M. R. 2d...	86	100	do...........	49⅝
1,000	M. &St. P.R.1st.	92⅛	600	do...........	49⅝
1,000	T., P. & W. R.,		300	do...........	49⅜
	Bur. Division.	88⅛	200	do...........	49⅝
1,000	C. & T. S.F. bs.	101	500	L. S. & M.S.R.b.c.	90⅛
10	Bk. State of N. Y.	111	700	do...........	90⅛
8	Continental Bank.	91½	200	do.......s3.	90⅝
40	Bk. of Common'th.	86	400	do.......s3.	90¼
100	W. Un. Tel...b. c.	73¾	300	do...........	90⅝
200	do...........	73⅞	300	do...........	90¼
100	do.......b3.	73⅞	300	do...........	90½
300	do...........	74	200	Panama R......s3.	124¼
800	do.......b3.	74	100	do...........	124⅝
700	do...........	73¾	500	Un. Pac. R...b. c.	36⅛
200	do.......c.	73¾	600	do.......s3.	36
500	do...........	73⅝	1200	do...........	36¼
10	Am. M. Un. Ex...	73⅝	100	do.......b3.	36¼
40	Adams Express...	97⅞	200	do...........	36⅛
50	do...........	97⅝	400	do...........	36
50	do...........	97⅝	700	do.......s3.	36
125	A. M. U. Ex..b. c.	73⅝	60	Cle. & Pitts.R.Gd.	92
100	P. M. S. S. Co..s3.	74⅛	200	do...........	91⅝
50	do...........	74⅛	200	do...........	91½
5	do...........	74	200	C. & N. W....b. c.	74
600	do..bet. call.	74⅛	300	do...........	74⅛
100	do.......s3.	74⅛	200	do.......s3.	74⅛
100	do...........	74⅛	600	do...........	74⅛
100	do.......b3.	74⅝	200	do.......b3.	74⅛
100	do...........	74⅛	100	do.......s3.	74⅛
100	do.......b3.	74⅝	100	do...........	74
400	do.......s3.	74⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. R b3.	55⅛
300	do...........	74⅝	200	do. b. c...b3.	55⅛
300	do.......b3.	74⅞	100	do...........	55⅜
400	do...........	74⅞	200	do...........	55½
1100	do...........	75	100	M.&St.P.R.Pf.b.c.	79⅝
600	do.......b3.	75	100	T., W. & W.R.b.c.	75⅝
200	do...........	75	400	do...........	76
200	do...........	74⅞	100	Ohio & Miss. R...	44⅛
100	do...........	74¾	300	do..bet. call.	44⅛
600	do...........	74⅝	300	do.......b3.	44⅜
1300	do...........	74⅛	200	do...........	44⅛
900	do...........	74⅝	200	do.......b3.	44⅛
800	ConsolidationCoal.	43⅛	100	do...........	44
200	do...........	43⅝	100	C., C. & I. C.R.b.c.	35⅝
100	do...........	43⅝	100	do.......b3.	35¼
200	do...........	43⅛	100	do.......s3.	35⅛
18	N.Y. C. & H. R.R.	97⅛	100	do.......s3.	35
100	do..bet. call.	97	37	Morris & Essex R.	92⅝
800	do...........	97⅛	40	do...........	93
100	do.......s3.	97	100	H. & St. Jos. R...	37⅝
200	do...........	97	100	do.......c.	37⅛
100	do.......s3.	96⅞	100	do..bet. call.	37⅝
10	Chi. & R. I. R....	111	200	H. & St. Jos. Pref.	57½
100	do..bet. call.	110¾	100	N. J. Southern R.	24
100	do.......s3.	110⅞	66	A. & T. H. R. Pf..	44
300	do.......b3.	110⅞	100	M., K. & Tex. R..	41⅞
100	do...........	110⅜	100	Mariposa Pref....	2⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

$4,500	U. S. 6s.'81, C...	118⅛	$165,000	U.S.5-20,C.,'67.	115⅝
500	U.S.5-20,C.,'65.n.	115¼	40,000	do.......b3.	115⅝
4,000	do...........	115⅜			

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12¼ P. M.

300	West. Union...b3.	73⅝	200	Lake Shore........	90⅛
100	do.......s3.	73⅛	1000	do...........	90
200	do...........	73⅜	200	do.......s10.	90
400	do...........	73⅝	200	do.......s3.	90
200	do.......b3.	73⅝	500	do.......s60.	89⅝
200	Pacific Mail......	74⅛	100	do.......b3.	90⅛
100	N. Y. C. & H..b3.	97	1000	Union Pacific....	35⅝
500	North-western....	73⅝	1500	do...........	35⅝
400	Erie Railway.....	49⅛	600	do.......s3.	35¼
100	do...........	49⅜	100	do...........	35⅝
100	do.......c.	49½	100	Toledo & Wabash.	76
100	Boston, H. & Erie.	7⅛	100	do.......s3.	76
800	Ohio & Miss......	43⅞	100	C., C. & I. C......	35

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000	N. C. 6s, old....	35⅛	200	L. S. & M. So.b. c.	90
1,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	102	500	do...........	89⅞
11,000	Un. Pac. 1st M.	89¼	600	do.......s3.	89⅞
10,000	do.......s60.	89	500	do...........	89⅞
10,000	Un. Pac. 10s, In.	86⅛	100	do.......s3.	89⅞
5,000	P.,Ft.W.&C.1st.	105	200	do...........	89⅞
1,000	Chi.& Alton In.	98	100	do.......s3.	89⅞
1,000	O.& Miss.C.S.F.	97	2800	do...........	89⅞
2,000	C.,C. & I. C. 1st.	93	200	do...........	89⅞
50	N. Y. C. & H. R..	97	100	Tol., W. & W.b.c.	75⅝
50	do.......s3.	97	100	do...........	75⅜
100	do..bet. call.	96⅞	400	Bost.W.P..b. c.s3.	52⅝
1800	do...........	96⅞	100	Panama Railroad.	124
100	do.......b3.	96⅞	200	Un. Pacific R..s3.	35⅝
1000	do...........	96⅞	200	do..bet. call.	35⅛
600	do...........	96⅞	100	do.......b3.	35⅝
100	Consolidation Coal	43⅛	2100	do...........	35¾
200	Western Un. Tel.	73⅛	300	do.......b3.	35⅝
100	do.......s10.	73⅛	1000	do.......s10.	35⅝
400	do..bet. call.	73⅛	300	do.......s10.	35⅝
200	do.......s3.	73⅛	100	do.......s3.	35⅝
600	do...........	73⅝	1200	do...........	35¾
100	do.......s3.	73⅛	200	C.& P.R. G'd..b. c.	91⅛
1000	do...........	73⅛	300	Chi. & N. W..b. c.	73⅞
100	do...........	73⅛	300	do...........	73⅞
800	do...........	73⅛	500	do.......b3.	73⅝
700	do.......b3.	73½	900	do...........	73⅞
900	do...........	73⅛	400	do...........	73⅞
200	do.......s3.	73⅛	22	New-Jersey R....	126⅛
200	Quicksilver ..b. c.	42⅝	300	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	43¾
200	Pac. Mail..b. c.b3.	74⅛	100	do.......b3.	44
300	do...........	74½	10	Chic. & R. Island.	110⅛
100	do...........	74⅛	100	do..bet. call.	110⅛
600	do...........	74¼	200	do...........	110⅝
500	do.......b3.	74⅛	1100	do...........	110½
100	do...........	74⅜	200	do...........	110⅝
100	do.......b3.	74⅛	100	Mil. & St. P..b. c.	55⅛
600	do...........	74⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pref.	79⅝
100	Erie Railway.....	49⅝	200	do..bet. call.	79½
100	do..bet. call.	49½	200	Del., L. & West..	104
500	do...........	49⅝	100	B.,H.&E..b. c.s30.	7⅛
700	do...........	49⅛	10	H.& St.Jo.R.Pref.	58
1500	do...........	49⅛	500	C., C. & I. C..b. c.	34⅞
300	do.......s3.	49	700	do...........	34⅞
2100	do...........	49	100	do.......s3.	34⅞
200	do...........	49	200	do.......b3.	35
100	do...........	49⅛	600	do...........	35
300	do...........	49⅛	300	do.......s60.	34⅞
100	do.......s2.	49⅛	100	M., K.& T. R.b. c.	41⅞
1100	do...........	49⅛			

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7—P. M.

The Gold market was tame all day. The earliest sales were at 115¾, and the price at once declined to 115⅝, after which the settled quotation was 115⅝@115¾. Loans at first cost 1-64 ₽ cent. for borrowing, but fell off with the premium, and 4 ₽ cent. interest for carrying became the rule.

Exchange has been steady at 108¾ for prime Sterling Sixty-day bills, and 109¾ on Demand. Business was reported dull. The shipments of treasure today were $90,000 Gold Bars and $117,625 Silver Bars.

The Public Funds were an eighth ₽ cent. easier; though a round amount of 1867s was taken in the afternoon at the last price made, 115¾. Currency Sixes were an eighth better, 113¾. The offerings of Five-Twenty Bonds, for the Treasury purchase of $2,000,000, were $6,574,600, from 115.20 down to 114.72. The $2,000,000 were awarded at 114.88 and under. The quotations for our Bonds in London were steady all day, though Consols had a decline of a quarter ₽ cent., which is not yet explained.

After a rambling sort of market, with various declines and rallies and intervals of great dullness, stocks generally leave off much as last evening. There is, however, a net decline of a half in Lake Shore and three-eighths in Union Pacific. The market was smartly sold down in the middle of the day, and recovered as above indicated, except in the two cases named. Money was obstinately easy, in the face of some repetition of the borrowing upon pledge of Gold. Upon stock collateral the rates for call loans were 3½ to 4 ₽ cent. in the morning, and easy at 3 ₽ cent. in the afternoon. Nor do we hear of more than 4 ₽ cent. paid to carry Gold. Stocks were lent for use at about the same rate which was paid for borrowed money, except Erie, which lent free of interest, and to some extent for a consideration of 1-64 of one ₽ cent.

The range of sales of the speculative list was as follows: Pacific Mail, 74¾@74¾@75@74¾@74¾; Western Union Telegraph, 73¾@73¾@74@73¾@73¾; New-York Central, 96¾@97@96¾; North-western, 74¾@73¾@74¾@73¾@73¾; Rock Island, 110¾@110¾@110¾; Ohios, 44@43¾@44¾@43¾@44¾; C., C. and I. C., 34¾@35¾@34¾@35¾; Lake Shore, varied as follows: 90¾@90@90¾@89¾@89¾, and Union Pacific 36@35¾@36¾@35¾@35¾. St. Paul Common touched 55¾ and fell back to 55, and the Preferred sold at 79¾@80@79¾.

There was little to note in the investment shares. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western sold at 104, Morris and Essex 92¾@93, and Panama at 124¾ to 124. Harlem was offered 1 ₽ cent. lower at 117, and the rest were steady.

Tennessee Bonds were steady, Missouris and South Carolina New a shade lower. The Old Bonds of North Carolina are stronger, with a sale at 35¾. Central Pacific Bonds were steady at 102, and Union Pacific Firsts not better than 89¾. The London *Times*, July 27, in its Stock Exchange article, says: "The Stock Exchange Committee have ordered the Northern Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds to be quoted in the official lists."

The following extract from the City Article of the London *Times*, Saturday, July 27, contains much valuable information about the new French Loan, which was opened to subscriptions the following day. The arrangement which permitted the use of securities, as well as cash, for the 14½ ₽ cent. preliminary deposit, is new to us, and would explain subscription of the most enormous character, while it accounts for the absence of disturbance in the Money market up to that time:

"The Corn market this morning was inactive in all its branches, and the tendency of quotations was downward. New White Wheat is offered for delivery within the next fortnight. There has been a good supply of foreign into London this week.

The advices from Paris state that the attention of the entire public is absorbed with the French Loan. The transactions are enormous, surpassing anything known in the history of the Bourse. Sales and purchases of £400,000 stock in single bargains are frequent. All the transactions being time bargains, thus far not a shilling of money has passed. Everybody, from the banker down to the hall porter, prepares for the subscription, and keeps money ready. By an arrangement with the brokers, all stocks quoted for time bargains will serve in lieu of cash for the subscription. Still greater facility will be given in Berlin and other foreign markets, where the bankers and banks get ½ ₽ cent. commission, and therefore have a considerable margin. A Syndicate has been formed for selling to the Government 700,000,000 francs of foreign bills, and the operation being thought very profitable, participations are eagerly sought after. Money is very abundant and will be more so after the subscription, as large amounts of bills have been drawn for the purpose, which will fall due long after the amount has been returned to the public. It is now believed that the loan will be subscribed for at least six or seven times.

It is doubted if the application for the French loan will be very enormous from this side, no special facilities having been accorded to prevent the necessity of meeting the deposit of 14½ per cent. in actual cash. Large speculative operations have, however, been entered into, and many transactions have consisted of the sale of 'results'—that is to say, a person applying for £100,000, or any other amount selling at a certain price, would be simply bound to deliver so much stock as might be allotted to him.

Subjoined is an abstract of the announcement of the loan in London:

French National Loan, 1872 (for three milliards of francs in 5 per cent. Rentes, at the price of 84½ per cent.)

The deposit required on application is 14½ per cent., the exchange on this deposit having been fixed at 25.43—viz., for 125f. Rentes, or 2,500f. nominal capital or £100 stock—362f. 50c., £14 5s. 1d.

The balance—namely, 70 per cent.—is payable in 20 equal installments, the first on the 21st of September, 1872, and the remaining 19 on the 11th of each month, from the 11th of October, 1872, to the 11th of April, 1874.

The interest will be payable quarterly, (in London, at the fixed exchange of 25f. 30c. per pound sterling,) the first coupon falling due on the 16th of November, 1872.

The allotments on the subscriptions will be pro rata, according to the proportion which will be fixed by the Minister of Finance at Paris; and should the whole amount applied for be in excess of the amount to be alloted, the balance of the deposit not required will be returned.

After the allotment, discount on anticipatory payment of any or all of the subsequent installments will be allowed at the rate of six per cent. per annum. This rate will remain in force till the 31st of October, 1872, after which it is subject to modification by Ministerial decree.

Applications must be made not later than 5 o'clock on Monday evening, the 29th of July, to either the Financial Agency of the French Government, No. 4, Lothbury; Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., or Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.

It appears that the rates fixed in Paris for payment in bills of the deposit on the Loan are as follows: Bills on London, short, at 25.43, and longer, with 3½ per cent. interest; bills in thalers, at 376, longer with 4 per cent. interest; bills on Holland, at 210½, longer with 3 per cent. interest; bills on Frankfort, at 214⅞, longer with 4 per cent. interest; bills on Hamburg, at 187⅞, longer with 4 per cent. interest; bills on Belgium, par, longer with 3½ per cent. interest. The subscriptions are open in Belgium with Messrs. Lambert, Bank of Paris and Pays Bas; at Frankfort with Messrs. M. A. von Rothschild & Sons, and Jacob S. H. Stern, and at Berlin with Mr. S. Bleichröder and the Disconto Gesellschaft.

After the Second Board of the Exchange, the following quotations were made, as against the last figures of Tuesday afternoon:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 7.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s........	112¾	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov..	116¾	116¾
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July..	115¾	115¾
American Gold............	115¾	115¾
Bills on London, 60 days......	108¾	108¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson.....	96¾	96¾
Chicago and Rock Island......	110¾	110¾
North-western Common......	73¾	73¾
Pacific Mail............	74¾	74¾
St. Paul Preferred..........	79¾	79¾
St. Paul Common..........	55¾	55
Ohio and Mississippi........	43¾	44
Western Union Telegraph....	73¾	73¾
Erie..................	49¾	49¾
Union Pacific............	36¾	35¾
Lake Shore.............	90¾	89¾
C., C. and Indiana Central....	35¾	35¾
Missouri, Kansas and Texas..	41¾	42

At the close of the Exchange, at 4 P. M., the market was irregular.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1872.

Gold receipts....................	$1,123,338 99
Gold payments..................	2,273,768 92
Gold balance....................	45,957,852 36
Currency receipts................	434,226 09
Currency payments..............	926,797 67
Currency balance................	7,471,206 34
Customs......................	918,000 00

$1,900,000 canceled gold certificates sent to Washington, D. C.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₽ cent. reg., '81.....	115⅝	5-20 coup., n. i., '65....	115⅝
6 ₽ cent. coup., '81....	118⅜	5-20 reg., '67..........	115⅝
5-20 reg., '62............	116⅜	5-20 coup., '67	115⅝
5-20 coup., '62..........	116⅜	5-20 reg., '68............	115⅝
5-20 reg., '64............	116⅜	5-20 coup., '68..........	115½
5-20 coup., '64..........	116⅜	10-40 registered........	109⅛
5-20 reg., '65............	116⅛	10-40 coupon............	112⅞
5-20 coup., '65..........	116⅜	6s coupon, '81.........	112⅝
5-20 reg., n. i., '65.....	115⅜	6s, Currency............	113¾

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83......	94	Tol.&W. 1st,St.L. div.	90⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est..	90	Tol. & Wab. 2d.......	94¼
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79....	103	Tol. & Wab. Eq. Bds.	88
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83....	99⅛	Tol. & W. Cons. Conv.	89¼
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80...	94	Great West. 1st, '88...	94
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88...	94	Great West. 2d, '93....	89½
Long Dock Bonds....	95⅛	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90..	93
Buff., N.Y.& E. 1st.'77.	96	Chi., R. I. & Pac......	101⅛
Hud. R. 7s.2d S.F., '85.	105¼	Morris & Essex 2d....	98
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75.....	101	N. J. Cen. 1st, new...	103
Harlem 1st 7s	102	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Chi. 1st.	105
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds..	99	Pitts.,Ft W.& Chi. 2d.	99¾
Mich. So. 7s, 2d.......	99½	Clev. & Pitts. 3d......	98
Mich.So.&N.I.S.F.7s.	102	Chi. & Alton S. F.....	100
Clev. & Tol. S. F......	101	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F..	96
Clev. & Tol. new bds.	96¾	Ohio & Miss. Cons....	95
Clev.,P. & A., old bds.	95	Ohio & Miss. 2d Cons.	85¼
Clev.,P.&A., new bds.	96	St. Louis & I. M. 1st.	96
Buff. & Erie new bds.	97½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s.	106
Lake Shore Div. Bds.	97	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10.	94
Pac. R.7s,guar, by Mo.	97½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st....	92⅛
Cen. Pac. Gold Bds...	102	Col., Chi. & I. C. 1st..	92¾
Union Pac. 1st Bds...	89¼	Col., Chi. & I. C. 2d...	76¼
Union. Pac. L. G. 7s..	80⅛	Tol., Peo. & W.. E. D.	92
Union Pac. Inc. 10s..	86⅛	Tol.,P. & W.,Bur.Div.	87
Ill. Cen. 7s, '75........	104⅛	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d....	85
Alton & T. H. 1st.....	98¼	Tol.,P. & W. Cons. 7s.	86⅛
Chi.& N.W. Int. Bds.	100	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.....	99
Han. & St. Jo. Conv..	94	Bost., H. & E. 1st 7s..	42½
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext..	95⅝	Ced.Falls & Minn.1st.	83

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—AUG. 7.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old................	97⅝	....
City 6s, new................	101⅛	101¼
Camden and Amboy	....	126
Pennsylvania Central.........	59½	59⅝
Reading....................	116½	116⅝
Lehigh Valley..............	59¼	59⅝
Catawissa Preferred.........	45¼	45½
Philadelphia and Erie........	27	27½
Northern Central...........	39¼	39½
Lehigh Navigation..........	42⅛	42½
Lehigh Gold Loan..........	93	93¼

The Baltimore *Gazette*, in noticing the official reports of the progress of the Northern Pacific Railroad, calls attention to the suggestive fact that the Company has already completed a length of road considerably greater than that of the New-York Central and all its connecting lines, extending from Albany, N. Y., to Cleveland, Ohio, in addition to the work of surveying and locating the entire line. The *Gazette* adds:

"It is, if possible, a still more important fact for the security of the bondholders that the Northern Pacific Railroad corporation is now the fee-simple owner of nearly ten million acres of valuable and productive land, adjacent to the track in Minnesota, Dakota and Washington, an area exactly twice the size of Massachusetts, every acre of which, in addition to the first mortgage on the railroad, its equipment and franchises, is mortgaged and held in trust for the security of the 7-30 gold bonds."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

We continue to sell at par, adding accrued interest, the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. On the completion of this season's contracts there will be FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN miles of the main line of the Road in operation, uniting Lake Superior with the Missouri River, and securing the large traffic of the North-west. This amount of road also entitles the Company to ten million four hundred thousand acres of land, located in Central Minnesota, Eastern Dakota, and in the Columbia Valley, on the Pacific coast. The bonds are secured by a first mortgage on the Road, its traffic and franchise, and on the entire land grant received from the Government. The rate of interest is seven and three-tenths, gold, equivalent to about eight and a quarter per cent. currency. Believing the security to be ample and the rate of interest satisfactory, we recommend these bonds as a desirable investment. Holders of United States Five-twenties and high-priced corporate securities may materially increase both their principal and their interest income by exchanging for Northern Pacifics.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

☞ **THE GREAT MIDLAND RAILROAD**

NOW NEARLY COMPLETED.

The remainder of the **FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS**, limited to **$20,000 TO THE MILE** on finished Road, offered, to close out the loan, at par and interest.

The New-Jersey Division of the Road is finished, and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Oswego eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York Division alone prevents running through from New-York to Oswego. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and **we hope soon to announce the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Oswego.**

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of

ABSOLUTE SECURITY AND LIBERAL INCOME.

For sale or exchanged for Governments and other securities, at their market value, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

BUFFALO CITY
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
INTEREST JANUARY AND JULY.
PRINCIPAL DUE 1890.
PRICE 100 AND INTEREST.

For sale by
HENRY F. VERHUVEN & CO.,
No. 38 Exchange-place, New-York.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 12 M.—13, Arnold vs. Simonson; 14, Arnold vs. Reeder; 51, The People ex rel. Staten Island Railroad Company vs. Neilson; 52, Same vs. Same; 56, Myers vs. Hanford. Call No. 104, Pool vs. Stevens.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Bedford, J.—1, Patrick Clifford, homicide; 2, Charles Waters, robbery; 3, Thomas Lane, Michael McGrory, robbery; 4, John Broderick, robbery; 5, James Spencer, John Reilly, burglary; 6, Joseph L. Lord, burglary; 7, John Thompson, two cases, burglary; 8, Peter Casey, felonious assault and battery; 9, Michael Finn, felonious assault and battery; 10, John Campbell, felonious assault and battery; 11, Andrew Murphy, felonious assault and battery; 12, Walter Warren, grand larceny; 13, John Ryan, grand larceny; 14, Charles Schultz, grand larceny; 15, Dominic Campbell, James McHare, John Ellison, grand larceny; 16, Pierce Walsh, larceny from the person; 17, Francis Dooley, seduction; 18, George Conway, Joseph Carpenter, burglary.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 7.

By Judge Barrett.

A. E. Herring et al. *vs.* John Ruan et al.; allowance of $200 granted.

Thomas *vs.* Schloss; judgment ordered for plaintiff.

Mander et al. *vs.* Mander et al.; order granted, and reference ordered.

Greenwood et al. *vs.* Brink; motion granted upon payment of the costs of this action up to the present time.

Wilson *vs.* Lester et al.; case and amendments settled; amendments are, to nine inclusive, disallowed, except the eighth, which is allowed; $10 costs allowed to the third person.

Foster et al. *vs.* Beeman, &c.; motion denied, without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 7.

By Judge Monell.

Kaine *vs.* The Mutual Life Insurance Company; order granted.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company; motion granted.

Filiano *vs.* Filisino; motion granted.

Luippold *vs.* Ohumacht; motion granted.

By Judge Freedman.

Corey *vs.* Long. (See opinion with Clerk at Special Term.)

Jacob Schneider *vs.* Charles Knox. (See memoranda on papers.)

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 7.

By Judge Robinson.

The Ontario Bank *vs.* The New-Jersey Steam-boat Company; case settled.

Bucker *vs.* Clark; order granted.

McFarlan *vs.* Seautt; discontinued.

Crealy *vs.* Beebe; motion granted.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1872.

The sales in horned Cattle on this forenoon were quite unimportant. Milch Cows were dull from $35@$60 ₽ head. Veals fair from 9c.@10c. ₽ ℔. Grass Calves steady from $7 75@$9 ₽ head. Sheep have improved in quality, and the demand was fair on this forenoon at advanced rates; prices from 5c.@7½c. ₽ ℔. Lambs rather dull from 9c.@10½c. ₽ ℔. Hogs fell on Monday afternoon; on this forenoon trade in them advanced a trifle. Live Hogs nominal from 4¾c.@5¼c. ₽ ℔. City Dressed from 6c.@6¾c. ₽ ℔., with light Pigs at 7c. ₽ ℔.

SALES.

At Fortieth-street Sheep Market—Judd & Buckingham sold 87 State Sheep, weight 6,970 ℔s., at 5c. ₽ ℔.; 210 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,380 ℔s., at 6c. ₽ ℔.; 120 State Lambs, weight, 16,380 ℔s., at 8c. ₽ ℔.; 70 State Lambs, weight 4,690 ℔s., at 10c. ₽ ℔.

At Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market, J. Kirby sold 4 Sheep, weight 290 ℔s., at 6c. ₽ ℔.; 1 Sheep, weight 125 ℔s., at 7c. ₽ ℔.; 82 Lambs, weight 4,840 ℔s., at 9¾c. ₽ ℔.; 33 Lambs, weight 2,010 ℔s., at 10c. ₽ ℔.; 5 Lambs, weight 375 ℔s., at 10c. ₽ ℔. T. Smith sold 16 Cows from $35@$55 ₽ head. J. Flood sold 9 Cows from $40@$55 ₽ head. Hume & Elliott sold 15 Veals, weight 2,205 ℔s., at 9c. ₽ ℔.; 9 Veals, weight 1,430 ℔s., at 9½c. ₽ ℔.; 2 Veals, weight 240 ℔s., at 10c. ₽ ℔.; 29 grass Calves at $7 75 ₽ head; 39 grass Calves, at $9 ₽ head; 44 Lambs, weight 2,580 ℔s., at 9c. ₽ ℔.; 258 Lambs, weight 16,045 ℔s., at 10c. ₽ ℔.; 35 Lambs, weight 2,380 ℔s., at 10½c. ₽ ℔.; 356 Lambs, weight 23,710 ℔s., at 7c. ₽ ℔.; 31 Lambs, weight 2,780 ℔s., at 7¾c. ₽ ℔.; 46 Lambs, weight 4,490 ℔s., at 7¼c. ₽ ℔.; 24 Lambs, weight 2,490 ℔s., at 7¼c. ₽ ℔.; 31 Lambs, weight 2,010 ℔s., at 7¾c. ₽ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards for week ending Aug. 7, 1872: 15,922 Hogs, 5,402 Sheep and Lambs, 92 Veals.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for today: 795 Sheep and Lambs, 200 Veals, 11 Cows, with five cars of Sheep and Lambs due.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Bees-wax, pkgs......	1	Cut-meats, pkgs.......	493
Cotton, bales........	70	Grease, pkgs..........	167
Dried Fruit, pkgs....	10	Stearine, pkgs.........	100
Eggs, bbls..........	806	Pork, pkgs............	50
Flour, bbls.........	5,806	Lard, pkgs............	200
Wheat, bushels.....	25,765	Tallow, pkgs..........	27
Corn, bushels.......	122,000	Butter, pkgs..........	1,838
Oats, bushels.......	48,486	Cheese, pkgs..........	6,182
Malt, bushels.......	10,967	Oil-cake, pkgs	946
Meal, bbls..........	500	Rice, pkgs............	7
Hemp, bales.......	1	Starch, pkgs..........	620
Hops, bales........	18	Tobacco, hhds.........	334
Hides, No..........	486	Tobacco, pkgs.........	43
Leather, sides......	6,682	Whisky, bbls..........	690
Crude Turp., bbls...	9	Wool, bales...........	106

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer Idaho, for Liverpool—3,145 bales Cotton, 44 hhds. Tobacco, 431 bbls. Hides, 409 bbls. Resin, 34 bales Skins, 22 Car-wheels, 16,716 bushels Corn, 14 boxes Clocks, 9 pkgs. Plated-ware, 5 boxes Bromine, 127 pkgs. Skins, 125 tcs. Beef, 30 pkgs. Bacon, 20 bbls. Jewelers' Ashes.

By the steamer Holland, for Liverpool—3 bales Rubber, 1,974 bales Cotton, 24 cases Sewing-machines, 1 case Ham, 50 hhds. Tallow, 73 hhds. Tobacco, 10 cases Tobacco, 12 cases Essential Oils, 350 bbls. Resin, 7 cases Drugs, 7 bbls. Bladders, 100 tcs. Beef, 5 cases Tools, 550 pkgs. Syrup, 37,906 bushels Corn, 11,300 Staves, 50 boxes Bacon.

By the bark Nictaux, for Liverpool—100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 1,520 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 1,950 bbls. Residuum.

By the ship Crest of the Wave, for Bristol—430 bbls. Flour, 50 tcs. Tobacco, 15 hhds. Tobacco, 23,524 bushels Wheat, 65 bbls. Resin, 102 bbls. Lard-oil, 127 hhds. Tallow, 750 bbls. Oil-cake.

By the steamer Olympia, for Glasgow—1,193 bbls. Flour, 15 boxes Meats, 8,600 bushels Corn, 22,490 bushels Wheat, 553 boxes Cheese, 100 boxes Bacon, 370 bbls. Resin, 34 tcs. Tobacco, 97 hhds. Tobacco, 5 bales Hog-hair.

By the bark Maria, for Cork and orders—2,604 bbls. Petroleum.

By the steamer Thuringia, for Hamburg—194 bdls. Hides, 1,720 tcs. Lard, 125 cases Tobacco, 106 cases Sewing-machines, 260 pkgs. Trunks, 117 cases Cigars, 851 boxes Cheese, 5 boxes Extract, 57 pkgs. Grease, 107 boxes Bacon, 25 hhds. Tallow, 704 bbls. Resin, 278 cases Clocks, 2 cases Sperm-oil, 750 bags Coffee, 31 cases Drugs, 25 bbls. Maizena, 8 casks Machinery, 2 cases Guts, 1,632 bales Tobacco, 76 boxes Base Metal, 500 Hides.

By the schooner River Plate, for Hamburg—200 cases Spermaceti, 563 boxes Resin.

By the bark Speranza, for Hamburg—28,856 bushels Rye.

By the brig Alice Stanett, for Lisbon—59,400 Staves, 215 boxes Extracts, 1 case Hatchets, 4 pkgs. Axes.

By the bark Luigi, for Trieste—2,127 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

BRICKS—Business has been fairly active within the range of previous quotations, including Common Pale at $4 50@$5 50; North River Hard, $7 25@$9 50; Croton, $15@$18; Philadelphia Front, $35@$40; Bath Fire, $25; Welsh Fire, $50, ₽ thousand.

COFFEE—Rio, though less active, rules firm; sales 1,780 bags, by the Stockton, at 17¼c., gold. Laguayra has been in fair demand at full rates; sales, 2,839 bags, by the Platt, on private terms. Other kinds steady, but without activity.

COTTON—Has been less freely dealt in for early delivery at essentially unaltered figures; sales 1,467 bales, including 250 bales to shippers, 1,110 bales to spinners, and 107 bales to speculators. For forward delivery the dealings have been restricted and prices have been quoted off ⅛c. ₽ ℔., with sales reported of 9,250 bales, (2,700 bales last evening and 6,550 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including last evening for August, 100 bales at 20 13-16c.; September, 400 bales at 20¾c.; 600 bales at 20 13-16c., 400 bales at 20¾c., 200 bales at 20 13-16c.; October, 200 bales at 19⅝c.; November, 600 bales at 19 13-16c.; December, 100 bales at [illegible]c., 100 bales at 18⅞c. And today, for August, 200 bales at 21⅛c., no notice till 20th; 100 bales at 20¾c., regular; September, 200 bales at 21c., 200 bales at 20⅞c., 100 bales at 20 13-16c., 1,000 bales at 20¾c., 700 bales at 20 11-16c., 100 bales at 20⅝c., 50 bales at 20 13-16c., 200 bales at 20⅝c., 200 bales at 20 9-16c.; October, 100 bales at 19⅞c., 500 bales at 19 11-16c., 100 bales at 19⅝c., 100 bales at 19 9-16c., 100 bales at 19⅝c., 100 bales at 19½c.; November, 100 bales at 19 3-16c., 200 bales at 19⅛c.; December, 700 bales at 19c., 700 bales at 18⅞c.; January, 100 bales at 19c., 100 bales at 18⅞c., both old-form contract; 500 bales, sellers' option, (all this year,) at 18⅞c.; 100 bales, sellers' option, (all this year,) at 18¾c. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries as officially reported on the bulletin, were as follows: August, 20.83c.; September, 20.89c.; October, 19.77c.; November, 19.23c.; December, 19c. The receipts at this port today were 70 bales from Savannah. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 202 bales, and thus far this week 877 bales, against 1,620 bales same time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,673,655 bales, against 3,944,548 bales in 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary........	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Good Ordinary....	19⅛	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜
Low Middling....	20⅛	20⅛	21	21
Middling........	21⅜	21⅜	22	22
Good Middling....	23⅜	23⅜	24	24

EGGS—Have been in light demand and weak in price, within the range of from 20c.@24c. for interior to choice marks, the main inquiry having been for fresh lots of State, which have been quoted at 21c.@22c.; Western at from 20c.@21c., and Jersey at 23c.@24c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for State and Western Flour at generally firmer prices, the main call having been for the more desirable grades of shipping and trade Extras, which have been in reduced supply at the ruling figures. Sales have been made since our last of 16,250 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$6 15; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 65@$7 25; very good to fancy at $7 25@$8, the latter for such brands as Reindeer; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 65@$7 15; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 75@$7 25 ₽ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been in better request, at buoyant rates. Desirable grades of stock are quite scarce. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,870 bbls., part to arrive, at $6 10@$6 60 for very inferior to very good, and $8 50@$12 75 for very good to choice Extra, ₽ bbl. Of California Flour, small lots of choice Extras sold in quarter sacks at equal to $8 50 ₽ bbl. Rye Flour has been in fair request at from $4@$5 05 ₽ bbl.; sales, 550 bbls., chiefly at $4 85@$5 ₽ bbl. Corn-meal has been more sought after at from $3 25@$3 75 for Yellow and White Western; $3 45@$3 60 for Jersey, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine; sales, 625 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has advanced 1c.@2c. a bushel, on a rather urgent call for desirable samples, for prompt delivery, mostly for shipment, and a very meagre offering of stock. Winter Wheat has been in quite moderate request, mainly for milling, but has been quoted up again 2c.@3c. a bushel, with very scant supplies available. Sales have been reported since our last of 76,000 bushels at $1 60 for straight No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, afloat and to arrive; $1 58@$1 60 for fair ordinary to strictly prime No. 2 Chicago and North-west Spring, afloat; $1 90@$1 95 for small lots of White Western; $1 85 for White State; $1 70@$1 80 for Red Western, (Winter,) the inside price for common old stock; $1 80@$1 85 for Amber do., and $1 95 for new White Southern....Corn has been in less active demand, and quoted about ½c.@1c. a bushel cheaper, closing heavily, on more urgent offerings of stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 152,000 bushels at 63c.@63½c. for fair to prime sailing-vessel grades, closing at 63c. for good samples, afloat; 60c.@62¾c. for poor to choice steamer grades of new Mixed Western; 64c.@64½c. for High Mixed and Yellow Western, the latter partly from store; 70c.@72c. for White Western, and 57½c.@60c. for damaged....Rye has been in moderate request and held with confidence; 8,000 bushels prime Western, on the canal, sold at 75c., deliverable at Albany. ....Barley and Barley-malt quiet; quotations nominally unaltered....Oats have been less active and a shade lower, closing dull. The bulk of the business was in Mixed Western, afloat. Sales have been reported since our last of 73,000 bushels at 45½c.@46c., closing at 45½c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 43½c.@44c. for do., in store; 44c.@45c. for do., from track; 45c.@50c. for inferior to prime White Western, from track and afloat; 47c.@48c. for Mixed State, and 50c. for fair White do.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been sparingly sought after, including Bags at 14c.@14½c.; Bagging at 14½c.@15c.; Domestic Bagging at 16½c.@16¾c.

HAY—A moderate business has been reported, chiefly for local use, at firmer rates. We quote from $1 10@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 35@$1 75 for local use, ₽ 100 ℔s.; new Bale Hay at $1 10@$1 60; Straw at from 70c.@$1 05 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₽ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Has been very quiet, as a rule, including American, $120@$130 for Undressed, and $190@$250 for Dressed, ₽ ton; Russia, $210@$215 ₽ ton; Manila, 12c.; Sisal, 9c.@9¼c., gold; Jute, 4¼c.@4¾c., gold; Jute Butts at 2¼c.@2¾c. ₽ ℔., currency. Sales include 150 bales Jute Butts at 2¼c., and 1,500 bales Jute Rejections at 3c., currency.

HOPS—Have been held firmly, though comparatively quiet. Stocks of desirable samples have been unusually limited. We quote: Crop of 1871 at 25c.@45c.@65c.@75c., the latter for extra choice; crop of 1870 at 10c.@38c., with fancy lots quoted up to 40c.@50c.; older growths at 8c.@15c.; foreign at 55c.@75c.

LEATHER—There has been a limited inquiry noted for Hemlock, with a fair demand for Oak, on the basis of our quotations, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Middle, 28c.@29c.; Light, 27c.@27¼c.; California Heavy, 27c.; Middle, 27c.@27¼c.; Light 26¼c.; Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Middle, 26¼c.@27c.; Light, 26c.@26½c.; Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 23c.@25c.; Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 18c.@20c.; Rough, 29c.@33c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 37c.@39c.; Middle, 38c.@42c.; Light, 38c.@42c.; Union Bellies, 17c.@19c.; Oak, Rough, all weights, 30c.@35c.; Oak, Rough, Southern, all weights, 28c.@30c.

LUMBER—Business in most kinds has been on a moderate scale, with prices quoted about as before, including Southern Pine, $38@$45; White Pine Box Boards, $31@$35; White Pine Merchantable Box Boards, $32@$34; Clear Pine, $69@$79; Poplar and White Boards and Planks, $54@$56; Cherry Boards and Planks, $78@$83; Oak and Ash, $58@$63; Maple and Birch, $38@$46; Black-walnut, $107@$130; Eastern Spruce, $15@$18 50; Shingles, $3@$6 50.

MOLASSES—Dull and nominal for full lots; 27 bbls. New-Orleans sold at 75c.@85c. ₽ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin very firm and wanted; sales, 1,500 bbls. common to good strained, at $3 80@$3 87½, mostly good strained, to arrive, at the latter rate....Tar steady, on sales of 30 bbls. Wilmington at $4 37½ ₽ bbl....Spirits Turpentine sold to the extent of 625 bbls., in lots, at 50½c.@51c., for Southern, and 51¼c. for New-York pkgs., closing at 51c.@51¼c., showing a firmer and more active market; also, 250 bbls., to arrive, at 50c. ₽ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been inactive and heavy at 11¾c.@12¼c. in bulk....Refined has been in moderate request, and somewhat stronger in price, with sales reported here of 4,000 bbls., for early delivery at 22¼c.@22½c....At Philadelphia the current quotations were 22¼c.@22½c., on a quiet market.... Refined, in cases, has attracted more attention, and sales have been reported of 20,000 cases, for prompt delivery, at 28¼c. ₽ gallon....Naphtha steady at 14¼c.@15c., but with no movement of importance.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been partially neglected and more or less nominal as to values, with very trifling sales reported on the basis of $13 60@$13 75 for new Western Mess; $12 75@$13 for old do.; $12 50 for new Western Prime Mess, $15 75 for Clear, and $11 50 Extra Prime, ₽ bbl. For forward delivery the inquiry has been unusually slack, with Western Mess, seller August, quoted nominally at $13 60@$13 70.... City-dressed Hogs have been in rather better demand since our last, at 6¾c.@6¾c. as extremes, ₽ ℔. Cutmeats have been quoted firm, on a good inquiry for suitable stock, at from 11c.@15¼c. for Dry-salted and Pickled Hams, and 5c.@6c. for Shoulders; 10c.@17c. for Smoked Hams, and 9c.@10c. for Smoked Shoulders; 7c.@7½c. for Bellies, ₽ ℔. The reported sales since our last equal 200 pkgs., within the range; also, 1,000 Pickled Hams, averaging 16 ℔s., at 14c., and 70,000 ℔s. pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 7¼c.... Bacon has been in demand on the basis of 7¼c.@7¾c. for Long Clear, but these figures have not been satisfactory to the leading holders, who claim ¼c.@½c. ₽ ℔. more and offer stock with unusual reserve, thus checking operations; 50 boxes Western Long Clear sold at 7¾c....Lard has been quoted a shade firmer, on lighter offerings and a moderate demand. The dealings for early delivery have been mostly in the lower grades of Old Western stock and in No. 1 City; the advanced prices claimed for desirable lots of prime Western and City Steam and Kettle, impeding negotiations for suitable supplies. Sales have been reported of 670 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, chiefly at 8¾c. for ordinary Western Steam; 8¾c. for old do.; 9¼c. for prime Western Kettle-rendered; 8¾c.@8¾c. for prime City Steam and Kettle-rendered; 8¾c. for No. 1. For forward delivery sales have been reported since our last of 500 tcs. prime Western Steam, seller August, at 8¾c., closing firmly.... Beef products show but little animation, yet are without change of moment in values. We quote from $7@$9 50 for Mess, and $9 50@$12 for Extra Mess; sales, 175 bbls. Tierce Beef at from $12@15 for prime Mess; $16@$20 for India Mess, ₽ tierce; sales, 75 tcs....Beef Hams at $20@$21 as the extremes....Butter has been very quiet, as a rule, the demand has been almost wholly local, and for the finer grades of stock, on the basis of previous quotations....Strictly fine makes of Cheese have been in fair request and quoted firm; other grades slow of sales and irregular. We quote: Butter within the range of from 12c.@26c. for inferior to choice State; 28c.@30c. for fancy lots do., the latter an extreme, and 9c.@17c. for Western; 17½c.@20c. for selections of do.; Grease Butter, 8c.@8½c. ₽ ℔.; and Cheese within the range of 8c.@12½c. for poor to fine, and 12½c.@13c. for small lots of fancy Factory; 6c.@12c. for common to very choice Dairy, and 3c.@6c. for Skimmed, ₽ ℔.

SEEDS—Have been generally dull at old figures. We quote: Clover at 9¾c.@10½c. ₽ ℔.; Rough Flax, $1 95; Timothy, $3 12½@$3 50, and Calcutta Linseed, $2 35@$2 40, gold, ₽ bushel, new L. A. T. standard.

SKINS—The demand has been fair for Deer, and rather limited for Goat, within our range. We quote: Honduras Deer, 50c.; Guatemala, 57½c.@60c.; Chagres, 57½c.; Campeachy, 48c.; Sisal, 49c.@50c.; San Juan, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.; Porto Cabello, 48c.@50c.; Angostura, 37c.@38c.; Para, 50c.@54c.; Southern and Texas, 30c.@35c., currency, ₽ ℔.; Tampico Goat, 52c.; Matamoras, 52c.; Vera Cruz, 50c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 52c.; Payta, 47½c.; Curacoa, 52c.@54c.; Bogota, 45c.; Cape, 35c.@38c.; Madras, each, 55c.; Patna, 4 c.; East India Tanned Goat, 90c.@95c.; East India Tanned Sheep, 70c., currency, ₽ ℔.

SUGARS—Raw have been in fairly active demand at uniform figures, mostly on refining account, with sales reported since our last of 2,263 hhds. and 5,872 boxes, including 1,552 hhds. refining Cuba, on the basis of 8¼c.@8⅝c. for fair to good, (of which 570 hhds. were placed late yesterday;) 160 hhds. about fully good fair refining Porto Rico at 8 11-16c.; 27 hhds. Grocery do. at 9⅜c.; 524 hhds. Centrifugal at 9¼c.@10c., 5,397 boxes do. at 9¾c.@10c., mainly at 9¾c.@10c., and 475 boxes Molasses Sugar at 8¼c. ₽ ℔. Refined in fair request at steady rates. Quotations as in our last.

TALLOW, &c.—Stocks have been offered with less freedom and quoted strong in price, but the demand has been less active. Sales have been reported since our last of 157,000 ℔s. Tallow at 8¾c.@9¼c. for poor to choice, chiefly at 9¼c.@9¼c. for good to strictly prime samples.

WHISKY—Has been quoted steady on the basis of 93¾c. ₽ gallon, with sales reported of equal to 300 bbls., chiefly Alcohol, at equal to the quoted rate. Stock in the hands of receivers reported at 12,713 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights show less animation, business having been checked, in part, by the firmer claims of ship-owners, particularly for Grain room. The chartering movement indicates a moderate call for accommodation, chiefly for Grain and Petroleum, with some inquiry for vessels for the Naval Store and Tobacco trades, at the current rates....For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last, have been, by steam, 900 bales Cotton at ¼c. ₽ ℔.; 46,000 bushels Grain, including Corn, at 8½d. and Wheat at 9d.; 15,500 bushels do. (relet room) on the same basis; 5,500 boxes Cheese at 40s., and 50 hhds. Tobacco at 30s.; also, 200 tcs. Beef and 12,000 staves on private terms....For London, by sail, 7,800 bushels Wheat at 10d. ₽ bushel; 50 tons Oil-cake at 30s., and by steam, 50 tcs. Beef at 7s. 3d. ₽ tierce, and 40 tons Tallow, &c., on private terms. Also, a Norwegian bark, 311 tons, with Tobacco in hhds. and tcs. from City Point at 40s. and primage....For Glasgow, by steam, 53,000 bushels Corn at 7d. ₽ bushel....For Bristol, by sail, 250 tons Oil-cake in bags on private terms....For a direct port in the United Kingdom or Continent, a German bark, 249 tons, (to arrive,) with Resin from Wilmington at 6s. ₽ 280 ℔s....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 500 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain at 7s. 6d.; or, if direct, at 7s. 3d. ₽ quarter; and a British schooner, 139 tons, with about 1,100 quarters Grain, at 7s. 6d. ₽ quarter....The Norwegian brig, 245 tons, reported in our last, with equal to 1,650 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, for a direct port in the United Kingdom, goes to Dublin and gets 6s. 3d. ₽ bbl., short lay days....For Antwerp, by sail, 1,000 tcs. Lard, at 42s. 6d.; and a small lots of Tobacco, in hhds., at 42s. 6d.; and, by steam, 400 tcs. Lard, to complete cargo, at 38s. 9d., and 25 hhds. Tobacco at 52s. 6d....For Hamburg, by sail, 1,700 tcs. Lard at 42s. 6d., 45 pkgs. Heavy Goods at 42s. 6d., and 20 tons Measurement Goods at 35s.; and, by steam, 1,725 tcs. Lard, 1,750 pkgs. Tobacco, 25 hhds. Tallow, 850 boxes Cheese, 100 boxes Bacon, 750 bags Coffee, 500 Hides, and 900 pkgs. Merchandise on private terms; also, a British bark, 620 tons, with general cargo on private terms....For Rotterdam, by sail, 25 hhds. Tallow at 42s. 6d. ....For the Continent, a German bark, 575 tons, with about 3,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6s. 3d. and 6s. 6d., according to ports, or with privilege of the Baltic at 7s. 6d. ₽ bbl....For Marseilles, an Italian bark, 374 tons, hence, with 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 7½d. ₽ bbl....For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian brig, 235 tons, hence, with about 6,700 cases Petroleum, at 30c. to the Mediterranean, or 35c. to the Adriatic, with privilege of a small quantity of Petroleum in bbls. at 5s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. ₽ bbl.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION.

Bankrupt sale of the valuable steam-boats CORNELIUS VANDERBILT and GOLDEN GATE.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, bearing date the 30th day of July, A. D. 1872, I will sell at public auction, by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., on MONDAY, the 12th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, at the auctioneer's sales-rooms, at No. 112 Pearl-street, in the City of New-York, the following-described property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt corporation, viz.: The steam-boats C. Vanderbilt and Golden Gate, their furniture, tackle, boilers, machinery, boats, chains, cables and other appurtenances as they are.

The C. Vanderbilt is a side-wheel steamer, about 310 feet long, 38 feet breadth of beam, and 10 feet hold. It draws 6½ feet of water, and has 1 low-pressure beam engine, 72-inch cylinder and 12-feet stroke, and 2 boilers on the guards, put in new within three years, and now in good condition, 157 state-rooms, and about 260 berths in the cabin. This steamer was built for navigating Long Island Sound, and is stanch and sound, and fitted for navigating any bay or sound in the United States, or for any coast navigation. It was rebuilt and put in complete condition the past Winter, and up to a few days has been running in the line between New-York and Troy. It is completely furnished for a first-class trade, and is fitted in every respect and with all things as the law directs.

The steam-boat Golden Gate is about 145 feet in length, 20 feet breadth of beam; has 1 low-pressure beam engine, 28-inch cylinder, 8-foot stroke; 1 boiler below deck, in good order, and draws 3 feet of water. It has been used as a tender between Albany and Troy.

The said property will be sold free and clear of all liens and incumbrances.

The said steam-boats may be seen at the docks of the tobacco warehouses, just north of the Erie Railroad Depot, in Jersey City, N. J.

The terms of the sale will be ten per cent. of the amount bid and the auctioneers' fee, to be paid to the undersigned at the time and place of sale, and the balance in cash within fifteen days after the date of the sale.—Dated New-York, July 31, 1872.

HENRY WILDER ALLEN,
Register in Bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York, No. 152 Broadway.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Supreme Court to me directed and delivered, I will expose to sale at public vendue on TUESDAY, the 13th day of August inst., at 12 o'clock noon, on board the bark Lütcken, at or near Pier No. 50 East River, in the City of New-York, the said bark or vessel called the Lütcken, her tackle, apparel and furniture.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.
THOMAS J. CUMMINS, Deputy Sheriff.
Dated New-York, Aug. 5 1872.
GOODRICH & WHEELER,
Attorneys for creditors, No. 59 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS POSNER, bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding, dated Aug. 3, 1872, the subscriber will sell at public auction, at No. 379 Sixth-avenue, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, the personal property of the said bankrupt, consisting of millinery goods, ribbons, straw goods, silks, flowers, &c., at 11 A. M. on MONDAY, Aug. 12, 1872.—New-York, Aug. 6, 1872. GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, as Messenger.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, AUG. 9, AT 10 A. M., AT THE sales-rooms, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, good parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, fancy goods, china, At 3 P. M., rose wood pianos, parlor suites, mirrors. At 3½ P. M. velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, stoves, &c.

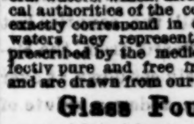
EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Aug. 8, at 12 o'clock, within their store: Fresh Palermo Lemons, ex City New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER

HAVE REMOVED
THEIR BUSINESS OFFICE TO



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Corner 17th-st. and Union-square, where they receive orders and sell all the leading mineral waters, as Seltera, Vichy, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Congress, &c., on draft.

These are the only artificial mineral waters which, after analysis by the first chemical authorities of the country, have been proved to exactly correspond in composition with the natural waters they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession. They are perfectly pure and free from metallic contaminations, and are drawn from our patent ten-gallon

Glass Fountains Only.

BOKER'S BITTERS! BOKER'S BITTERS!
Nobody should be without a bottle of
"BOKER'S BITTERS,"
since an experience of more than 45 years has proved them to be by far the best and most efficacious Stomach Bitters, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses.

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DRY GOODS.

BURLAPS, BAGGING, PAPER, &c. Red, White and Japanese Mattings; Job lot Blue Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
A. LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

MANTELS, GRATES, &C.
LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK,
AT OUR NEW WAREROOMS,
UNION SQUARE,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 17TH-ST
PENRHYN SLATE CO.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 8, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 5th January, 1871.*

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROBIN HOOD—Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—THE GOOD FOR NOTHING, &C.—The Vokes troupe.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ONE WIFE—Charlotte Thompson and Company.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

SPECIAL CAMPAIGN SUPPLEMENT.

We beg to announce that the first of a series of CAMPAIGN EDITIONS of the TIMES is now ready. It is printed in large, clear type, and will be repeated as often as may be deemed necessary. It will contain:

1. A list of the Tammany supporters and allies of Horace Greeley, with facts proving the alliance between them.
2. A clear and concise statement of the results of Democratic rule in New-York City.
3. Jake Thompson's letter.
4. Extracts from speeches of Mr. Colfax and Judge Stanley Matthews.
5. William Lloyd Garrison's letter.
6. A compact and lucid exhibit of Gen. Grant's financial, Indian and foreign policy.
7. A record of Gen. Grant's opinions on all questions of public interest, compiled from his own Messages and other documents.
8. A statement of Mr. Greeley's wild and erratic theories on financial questions generally.
9. An interesting sketch of Gen. Grant's achievements during the war, showing the great services he rendered to the country while Mr. Greeley was clamoring for peace at any price.
10. The letters of Gen. Dix and Speaker Blaine.

In addition to the above we shall publish several special articles of great interest and value to all true Republicans, and to honest men of both parties, who regard with disgust the present infamous coalition between the worst class of Democrats and renegade Republicans.

We shall print **250,000** copies of this edition to start with. Orders should be forwarded without delay to this office.

Price $1 50 per hundred, or $15 per thousand. Single copies, 2 cents each.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

The Children's Fund, which our readers have enabled us to raise, has been the means of doing an incalculable amount of good, not only in providing thousands of children with the means of spending a happy holiday, but in the relief it has afforded to the sick and destitute in all parts of the City. It is not too much to say that hundreds of lives have been saved by the timely help the missionaries and doctors have been enabled to carry to many a poverty-stricken home. We shall continue to carry on the work, but we believe that the funds now in hand are amply sufficient to enable us to do all that is necessary or desirable until the end of the season. We, therefore, do not solicit any further contributions. The public have shown great and touching liberality, and we are unwilling to make any unnecessary calls upon their benevolence. At the end of the hot season we shall make a full statement of all that has been accomplished; at present we feel that there is no need of our inviting additional subscriptions. The missionaries and doctors will go on with the work of relief, and excursions will be arranged twice a week during the continuance of the hot weather. After that, we shall apply any balance that may remain to such purposes as our contributors may desire.

Our dispatches this morning not only place the result in North Carolina beyond doubt, but show how desperate has been the reliance of the Democrats on the few counties reported since Tuesday morning. From all of these the returns show constant Republican gains, and all the counties but two in the State being heard from, the Republican majority is safely set down at over two thousand. At noon, today, a salute of a hundred guns will be fired in this City. No deduction will be made of the twenty-eight fired on Saturday by the Tammany artillerists.

Isn't it about time for the Greeley National Committee to fire another salute over the returns from North Carolina? We understand there were a few cartridges left over at the somewhat abrupt termination of the saltpetre jubilee in the City Hall Park the other day, and it is a pity to have them wasted. If the correct returns of the vote in North Carolina will not warrant their further use, they might be put to service in celebrating the return of WOOD and BLUMENBURG, who have been chased away from the field of their labors by the Sheriff, and may be expected to arrive at headquarters in a day or two to receive the benediction of ETHAN ALLEN. By all means, let the Greeley Committee give them a public reception before they are sent down to repeat their operations in Maine. Virtue should be rewarded, especially when found in State Prison convicts. And then there is Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, of the State Committee. Cannot he be persuaded to issue another "hightalutin" proclamation to the faithful in the "home State of HORACE GREELEY?" The sober facts from North Carolina have taken the starch all out of that last proclamation, and reduced it from the sublime to the ridiculous. Another blast from the Cochrane horn will be necessary, we fear, before the Chappaqua forces will have the courage to "move forward."

We have not, hitherto, as our readers know, had much to say in commendation of Mr. VAN NORT, the Commissioner of Public Works. The fact that he was TWEED'S successor, appointed by OAKEY HALL, and the attitude that he was understood to assume with reference to the Reform movement in the last Legislature, excited a distrust which could only be overcome by practical results in the Department under his control, by a reduction of expenses, a rooting up of sinecures, and a general increase of efficiency in management. Nor has a sufficient time yet elapsed to enable a proper judgment to be formed, though we are bound to say that we have seen much to commend. We believe Mr. VAN NORT has recently presented a report to the Mayor, but it is not yet printed; and even if it were accessible to us, it would hardly afford the means of an accurate judgment, as it covers only a fraction of a year under Mr. VAN NORT'S administration. An item which will be found in another column, is, however, certainly encouraging. It shows that the receipts for water rents for July, which is the heavy month of the year, were thirty thousand dollars more during the present year than during the corresponding month of last year, while the expense of collection, including the salaries of officers, clerks, water policemen and laborers was only $7,207 41 for the month, against an average of $13,204 for the previous year, a saving at the rate of more than forty per cent., or nearly $72,000 a year. The total receipts for water rents since Mr. VAN NORT took office have been $982,048, against $885,750 during the corresponding months of the previous year. We shall be glad to find that the same improvement has taken place in the other portions of the Department, as friends assure us has been the case.

Montana Territory held an election for Delegate in Congress on Monday, and the returns indicate the probable election of MAGINNIS, Democrat, over CLAGGETT, Republican. As the soreheads will now be looking around for consolation and claiming this as a gain, it should be understood that the Republican candidate was elected last year only through a Democratic bolt, CAVANAGH, former Democratic Delegate, having revenged his defeat in the Democratic Convention by carrying his friends over to the Republican side. This year the sore was healed by the nomination of R. MAGINNIS, CAVANAGH'S friend, and he is probably elected, although Lewis and Clark County, in which the City of Helena is situated, is still carried by the Republicans by two hundred majority. Montana has always been Democratic until last year.

The Victory in North Carolina.

Well done! Noble North Carolina! You have announced in advance the verdict of a nation.—*Tribune, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1872.*

This was the language of the principal Democratic organ the second morning after the North Carolina election. It reads very ludicrously now that the truth is known, and the verdict of North Carolina is seen to have been pronounced against the Democratic Party and its latest allies. Yet there was a basis of unsuspected truth in the *Tribune's* high-sounding prophecy. The election in North Carolina goes very far toward "pronouncing in advance the verdict of a nation," because it shows that in a Democratic State, with the full strength of the coalition party brought out, after a severe and prolonged canvass, and after the employment of all the influences that could operate on the Republican Party to divide it, the Baltimore traffic has resulted in a heavy net loss to the principal negotiator. The Democratic Press cannot now point out a single reason why the manœuvre at Baltimore should work any better in any other State, or in the country at large, than it has worked in North Carolina. Nowhere else are the rank and file of the regular Democracy more likely to yield to party discipline and obey the orders issued from the National Convention; and it is precisely on this obedience that the strength of the party depends. Yet it failed, and failed badly, in North Carolina. Is there any reason to suppose that it will not fail in the other States? Does the ignominious defeat in Louisville, Ky.—the home of the *Courier-Journal*, where the election was proclaimed in advance to be a test—point to anything but repudiation of the Baltimore bargain?

Another reason why the result in North Carolina may be regarded as foreshadowing that of the Presidential election in November, is that the same causes which gave the Republican Party predominance there exist throughout the country. The canvass was conducted thoroughly, as it will be in every State, but was strictly confined to fair discussion and to getting out the full strength of the party at the polls. The victory was gained, as we believe it will be in the nation in November, by bringing home to the people the simple truth as it affects the two parties. The decided and almost uniform gains of the Republican Party were a declaration that in the management of the Government it had proved trustworthy, and that by it the objects for which governments are chosen—the preservation of the liberties, the enforcement of the rights and the safety of the property of the people—will be best secured. A similar declaration may be expected throughout the country.

Because the majority of the people of North Carolina, contrary to the indications of the last State election, have declared their confidence in the Republican Party, we do not therefore suppose that the Presidential election will go for GRANT by default. We have very little faith in the "ground swell" of public sentiment on political questions, or in those "tidal waves" with which Mr. GREELEY'S trusted counselors have deluded that amiable adventurer in politics. We have no idea that because a hundred thousand voters in the old North State have given an expression of their approval of the Republican Party, that party is, therefore, going "to sweep the land," and secure a continuance of the trusts it now administers, for four years longer, without any effort on its part. But we do believe that a succession of such candid and forcible appeals to the sober judgment and sincere patriotism of the people as were made in North Carolina, and perseverance in the energetic canvass there inaugurated, will secure success beyond a peradventure. Our opponents cannot maintain and extend the peculiar agencies of fraud they set to work there under the management of WOOD and BLUMENBERG; but there is no limit to the extension of the legitimate and honorable efforts which won over North Carolina to the Union cause. Without boasting, without undue confidence, but with profound conviction of the soundness of its cause, and with a resolution to cast every possible vote to sustain it, the Republican Party may fairly accept the late election as a good omen. It shows we can win a like victory in November if we work for it.

Republican Administration.

After clearly seeing that the election of HORACE GREELEY means, in the words of the *World*, "a Democratic Cabinet, a Democratic Congress, and Democratic State Governments;"—knowing now, as we must know by the confession of Gov. WHYTE, the Democratic Executive of Maryland, that the Democrats are abandoning none of their principles, but that they have "taken GREELEY and the Cincinnati platform for temporary purposes"—have Republicans properly considered the change in our national affairs that would be brought about by the election of Mr. GREELEY? The Republican Party has now been in power twelve years. For five of those years, all the energies of the Government which it controlled were engaged in quelling the greatest rebellion known to history; a task in itself supposed by all Europe to be beyond human power, and the inherent and intrinsic difficulties of which were greatly enhanced by the complicity with the rebels of the larger majority of the Democratic Party throughout the country.

On assuming the great office to which he had been spontaneously elected, Gen. GRANT, whose indiscriminate eulogist the TIMES has never been, made some mistakes. But these mistakes were not of a vital, or even of a very serious nature. They were such as were the almost inevitable consequence of that lack of political training and political association which was regarded as one of his chief recommendations for the Presidency at that period. They were mistakes which corrected themselves, or which a little experience soon enabled him to correct. In the most serious of them, for instance, his first choice of Cabinet officers, he was led into the error, not unnatural, of supposing that it would be best for him to summon to his support men whom he knew to be able and honest, and who were without political associations or official experience. And when he found that one of the ablest of these men, and not only he, but all others in a like prominent position, were debarred by law from a place in the Cabinet, he wrongly, but not unnaturally, supposed that it might be well for Congress to remove the disability that Congress itself had imposed. It was an error, but one arising from perfect simplicity of character, combined with a lack of knowledge soon obtained, and of experience soon acquired.

Statesmanship always has been, and from the nature of things always must be, not the doing of that which is absolutely best, or even that which the ruler himself thinks absolutely best, but that which is the best possible under all existing circumstances. And looking back through the past three years, we cannot avoid the conclusion that the administration of our affairs during that time has been, upon the whole, the best that was possible under the circumstances, and, upon the whole, wise, and good, and patriotic. Is there a respectable body of Republicans who honestly think otherwise?

We have yet seen no evidence that there is. Clamor enough we hear through the columns of ambitious and disappointed journalists, and from the mouths of a few ambitious and disappointed politicians; but no apparently honest objection from true Republicans that the President whom they elected has been false to the best interests of the country, or regardless of the principles and the policy of his party. If there are such men, why do they not appear and openly point out in specific terms any really injurious measure for which Gen. GRANT'S Administration is responsible? Nothing tangible of the kind has yet been brought forward. All the outcries that have yet been heard from Republican journalists and Republican politicians are mere echoes of the petty slanders and snarlings originated by Democrats or renegade Republicans.

During the present Administration, the country has been constantly increasing in prosperity, and its credit, its power, and prestige have attained a point before unknown. It has paid, not only the interest on its enormous debt punctually, but a proportion of the principal that has astonished the world, while it has largely reduced the taxes, and also the expenses of Government in proportion to the work performed. The extremely delicate and difficult task of controlling a vast extent of country lately in rebellion, and in which the implacable rebellious spirit broke out from time to time in acts of organized violence, has been performed with a success greater than could have been reasonably hoped for, and greater than ever was known before under circumstances far less embarrassing. And the Republican Party is now asked to set aside this Administration—for what? The restoration of the Democratic Party to power, with HORACE GREELEY at its head "for temporary purposes."

Is there anything in Mr. GREELEY'S record—granting all the ability for which he has ever been given credit—that would lead any sensible man, Democrat or Republican, to give him the administration even of a mercantile firm or company? The proposition is absurd upon the very face of it. The men who were long his friends, who worked with him, who knew his fidgety craving for office, and who would have been only too glad to gratify it, if they could have done so prudently, never would listen to his solicitations, express or implied. Thereupon he dissolved partnership with them. He has no fitness for executive duties, no administrative faculty. Where would he be even if he were surrounded by Republicans—Republicans of the stamp whom he would call around him? Only in a position to bring confusion, calamity, and ridicule upon his country. The Democrats are well assured of this. They know their man well, and they are crafty politicians. Therefore it is that they have chosen to accept him "for temporary purposes," and with the intent (and in case of his election probably the ability) to have a thorough Democratic administration throughout the country. How many Republicans, War Democrats, and Free-Traders are there who are willing to help on such a change in our national affairs?

Swinging Round the Circle.

We are sorry to see that "Philosopher" GREELEY is getting timid and suspicious since his friends put him on the Presidential track. That innocent simplicity and confiding disposition which has heretofore made him the dupe of every political and social reprobate who chanced to make his acquaintance, appears to have deserted him. Perhaps the cruel deception that has been practiced upon him by his friends, WOOD and BLUMENBURG, and COCHRANE and ALLEN, in relation to the North Carolina election returns, has made him misanthropic and distrustful of human nature in general. Thus we find him at the Rhode Island clam-bake, when called upon by the assembled multitude for a speech, obstinately refusing to open his mouth, and giving as a reason the excuse that "everything he said would be telegraphed over the country and misinterpreted." When told by that embodiment of truth, a *Sun* reporter, that his speech would be correctly reported, the philosopher replied, with a doubting whine: "Ah, yes, but night editors and telegraph operators are too likely to get it wrong." Then again, when he was invited to visit a negro clam-bake that was in progress a few miles away, we are told that the "Sage" replied: "If they are my friends, and really desire me to visit them, I will go with pleasure, but I don't care to appear among any but my friends." It is comforting to learn, however, that with all the nervousness and skepticism of the "Philosopher," he shows no signs of a diminished appetite. An admiring correspondent tells us that there were "nine courses" at the Rhode Island clam-bake, consisting of "baked clams, baked sweet potatoes, baked corn, clam chowder, fried clams, clam cakes, baked blue fish, fish chowder and watermelons," and that "Dr. GREELEY, who was remarkably well and hungry, *partook freely of each course.*" After such a repast we are not surprised at the information that the "Philosopher" was afraid to embark on a steam-boat for Providence lest some accident might happen. The next move of the Presidential gormandizer, we are told, is to the mountains of New-Hampshire, where, we suppose, he will coil himself up like an anaconda, and sleep off the effects of the Rhode Island clam-bake.

The Truth About the Civil Service Outcry.

We have had occasion before to remark that the ado made by the Democratic journals (Tammany Republican and other) about the part taken in politics by persons employed in the civil service, is one of many proofs of their difficulty in finding any really serious objection to the policy of Gen. GRANT'S Administration. Unable to find that Administration seriously in error upon any grave subject of national policy, they find some clerk who has given, or who has been asked to give, a few dollars to a political association, and thereupon they report the enormity at great length and with sensational headings, and make this petty matter the subject of a leading article in tip-top forcible-feeble style. We would not by a word diminish the importance of any effort to purify the civil service, and to place its members officially beyond the reach of mere political influence. Assessments upon their salaries for the benefit of any political party should not be allowed. They are oppressive, and pernicious in their effect. Such levies have been made, there is reason to believe, by all political parties for more than a generation; and in this respect no one of them is more culpable than another. But this is eminently one of those customs that is more honored in the breach than in the observance; and Gen. GRANT, first in this respect of all our Presidents, has done all that a President of the United States can do to bring it to an end. He has issued an order that "political assessments, as they are called, have been forbidden within the various Departments;" and in the eleventh of the regulations for the civil service which have received his approval, all officers of the Government are forbidden "as such officers to authorize, or permit, or assist in levying any assessment of money for political purposes under the form of voluntary contributions or otherwise" upon any of his subordinates, and they are forbidden to "pay any money so assessed." This covers the whole ground; and here the power of the President in this matter ends absolutely.

But now comes a person employed in the civil service at Washington, crying out that in a political association of which he is a member, an assessment of two dollars has been levied upon him. Whereupon he denounces the civil service reform as a fraud, and "Tammany's Own" howls in unison. Because this person has been asked to give two dollars to an association of which he is a voluntary member, and he happens to be in the civil service, Gen. GRANT, forsooth, is accused of "whipping the devil around the stump." There never was a more barefaced pretense set up. Neither the President nor any head of a Department has the right, or the shadow of a right, to order a subordinate officer not to join a political association, or to exempt any such officer from the operation of the laws of any association of which he may be a member. The assessment in question was not upon *salaries*, or upon civil service *officers*, but indiscriminately upon *all the members* of the association; and it is purely voluntary. The shallow dishonesty of the pretense is manifest upon a moment's consideration. If any civil service officer is called upon, directly or indirectly, to submit to an assessment upon his salary, or is removed from office because he refuses to pay the general assessment of any association of which he is a member, let him make his complaint to the President, and he may be sure of speedy redress. We have no notion, however, that this will satisfy the Tammany-Democratic-Republican journals; and to meet their case we propose the following order:

"All persons on entering the civil service of the United States shall forfeit immediately their civil and political rights. No such persons shall associate themselves with any other citizens in political societies for the maintenance of the Republican Party or its principles, or give any part of their incomes, from what source soever derived, to any such associations, or for any such purposes, however willing they may be to do so. Violation of this order will be followed by instant removal; and the delinquent's place will be filled upon the recommendation of Senator FENTON, of New-York. This order shall take effect immediately, and continue in force until the second Tuesday of November, 1872."

Let Gen. GRANT issue such an order, and we shall hear no more complaints of his civil service reform in certain quarters.

Croquet Condemned.

If there is any amusement to which it would seem that no rational being could possibly take exception, it is croquet. In England it is the curate's chief worldly delight, and even the evangelical rector of venerable years does not hesitate to share its mild excitement with the female members of his flock. In this country, a Methodist Conference which condemned whist and denounced dancing made an exception in favor of croquet, sanctioning it as an amusement in which serious people could lawfully engage. Not only is the morality of croquet thus placed beyond suspicion, but its usefulness as a hygienic agent has been strenuously urged. We have been told that it afforded the best possible exercise to young ladies and indolent young men, and that it developed any quantity of eligible muscles. It expanded the chest, strengthened the arm, and gave elasticity to the foot and leg. In fact, it was amusement, exercise, and æsthetics combined, and croquet players had gradually come to the conviction that in playing croquet they were fulfilling a duty to themselves and to future generations.

It is sad to find that the world in general has been utterly mistaken, and that croquet is in reality full of frightful dangers. It is not the mind of the croquet player which is endangered by this seductive sport, although it is possible that weak intellects have been still further weakened by a long succession of those misfortunes which in the language of the game transforms the unhappy player into a "booby." Neither is it alleged that the morals of the community are deteriorated by the mild flirtation which usually ensues between the young lady whose ball is "helped" and the gentleman who helps it. The ills to which the croquet player is the inevitable heir are purely physical, and a list of them has recently been furnished by a London paper.

Croquet, we are told by this authority, produces, first of all, a curvature of the spine. This is the necessary consequence of the position in which the player stands, when striking the ball. Moreover, there are a dozen or so other deformities which devotion to the game entails. The player develops the muscles of the right arm at the expense of those of the left. He, or she, also bruises the left foot to an extent that produces permanent bunions and other superfluous diversities of surface ultimately ending in lameness. The muscles of the left leg enlarge, so as to make that limb ridiculously short in comparison with its companion. The unfortunate croquet-player, having thus earned a curved spine, a disproportionately large right arm, and an equally ill-arranged left leg, together with painful bunions and permanent lameness, finally perishes miserably from consumption, induced by the unnatural constraint to which the chest is subjected when stooping over the ball.

This is really a discouraging report, and were implicit reliance to be placed upon so dreary a catalogue of woes, there would be an immediate turning of mallets into kindling wood, and a beating of croquet hoops into telegraph wire. As it is, the reasoning being who is addicted to croquet will reflect that inasmuch as the player rarely stoops except when striking the ball, and as that feat is accomplished only at intervals during the game, the danger of ruining the spine, is hardly worth considering, and is rather less than is incurred in sweeping a small-sized room, or writing the briefest of letters. Moreover, no player who deserves the name ever hits his or her foot with the mallet, so that the idea of laming one's self could only have originated with a disgusted beginner, who had lost a game by mistaking his foot for the ball. Indeed, this attack on croquet bears intrinsic evidence that it is the work of some unfortunate man, who has either brought ridicule upon himself by unskillful playing, or has been converted into a misanthrope by the contemplation of the superior skill of his rival when playing in partnership with the object of his affections. At all events, his dismal prophecies as to the fate of the croquet player may safely be disregarded, and the lovers of that game may pursue the even tenor of their way, heedless of curvatures, lameness, consumption and unequally developed limbs.

A Canoe Trip.

Canoes having already become numerous and popular in our harbor, and two or three successful canoe cruises having been made, it is probable that during the present month, the season when most business and professional men take their Summer vacation, quite a fleet of canoes will be made ready for cruising. It may not be amiss, therefore, to suggest one or two pleasant trips in answer to the inquiry where to cruise.

Of course, the selection of the route to be taken will be influenced to a considerable extent by the object of the cruise. If the voyager desires to fish, he will naturally search for a good fishing-ground, while, if he is an artist in the search of the picturesque, he will prefer scenery to salmon. The majority of canoe travelers, will, however, probably care more for the excitement of sailing, and the healthful toil of paddling, than for either fishing or sketching. To such the bays on the south shore of Long Island offer an admirable opportunity for testing the qualities of the canoe, while they also abound with blue-fish and unsurpassed facilities for surf-bathing.

Starting from this City, a canoe can proceed through the Narrows and pass between Coney Island and Long Island, through a narrow and shallow channel into Jamaica Bay. The west shore of this bay is separated from the next bay on the east by a narrow neck of land. Across this neck the canoe can easily be carried, or, if preferred, the voyager can pass out of the nearest inlet, and sail along the coast for two or three miles until Rockaway inlet is reached. From this point the bay navigation extends without interruption as far as Quoque, a distance of ninety-five miles from New-York. At this point another "carry" of about twenty yards enables the canoe to be launched in Shinnecock Bay, where a further sail of ten miles awaits it. Here the bays for which the south shore is distinguished come to an end, and the canoeist can return with his canoe by way of the Long Island Railroad.

The actual distance sailed over on this route would not be far from 130 miles. Except during the prevalence of violent head winds, the canoe can be safely expected to make thirty miles per day. The voyage could therefore be easily accomplished within a week, including plenty of time for fishing and bathing. It cannot be said that the scenery along these bays is particularly impressive, since they are bordered on the south side by sand bluffs and on the north side by sandy plains. They are, however, admirably adapted for demonstrating the seagoing qualities of the canoe, while they are beset with hardly any dangers. There is not a reef or a rock along the entire coast, and the canoe can always be run ashore in the soft sand whenever the wind blows too fiercely or the sea becomes uncomfortably rough. Living on fish, eggs and milk—the latter purchased from farmers along the route—the traveler would find the cost of the cruise exceedingly small, and it is probable that ten dollars would defray his entire expenses from the time of setting sail until he again reached the City, his fare on the railroad and the freight on the canoe included.

MINOR TOPICS.

For the benefit of those of our readers who may have been alarmed by the report that the earth would be destroyed some time during the present month, through collision with a comet, it may be proper to say that a very great difference of opinion exists upon this subject among the best-known astronomers of the age, a circumstance which, of itself, should have a reassuring effect upon the minds of the timid. The conclusions of the Italian astronomer, DONATI, are the most comforting. He is of opinion that the fears of the *savants* have been grounded upon the return to perihelion of BIELA'S comet during the month of August. However, he does not share with them in the belief that there is to be a collision with the earth, for the reason that it will at no time approach nearer than one hundred and ten millions of geographical miles.

ETHAN ALLEN is evidently of opinion that it is useless to deny the truth, and consequently we have him confessing that his instructions to "Detective" WOOD authorized that singular "Reformer" to hunt up the Kuklux under indictment, and assure the members of the gangs that they had the sympathy of the Greeleyites, and would be protected in the event of their prosecution by the United States authorities. We had reason, from the general course of the Greeleyites, to suspect that they were ready to condone any offense, provided the offender would vote with them. We hope loyal and law-abiding citizens everywhere will take notice that the Kukiux have the sympathy of the Greeleyites, and have been assured of their protection in case the Government attempts to punish them for their atrocities.

Every few months, a Mexican "officer," whose zeal for the acquisition of horses outruns his discretion, crosses the Rio Grande and captures the horses and cattle of the peaceful Texan. Accordingly, no one need be surprised to learn that a day or two ago the usual Mexican officer crossed the river, and fulfilled his soldierly instincts by carrying off a few desirable horses. For some reason not stated, he also carried off an American subject with a complex Mexican name, and still holds him in captivity—probably with a view to punishing him if his horses fail to fulfill the brave Captain's expectations. Of course this lawless act deserves punishment, and of course the captured American with the Mexican name deserves damages for the injury done him. It is, however, idle to pretend that this by no means uncommon act of a Mexican bandit is likely to involve us in any difficulty with the Mexican Republic. The border along the Rio Grande is the haunt of scores of robbers, who are as obnoxious to the Mexicans as they are to the Texans, and the mere fact that this practical outlaw called himself a Mexican officer will not raise his crime to the dignity of an international outrage.

An ingenious Frenchman has invented a species of artificial fins, by the aid of which the swimmer can walk in the water with comparative ease. It is rather strange that of late years inventors desirous of enlarging the sphere of man's locomotion have confined their attention almost exclusively to the air. They have seemed bent upon making man a poor sort of a bird, when it would have been much easier to make him a successful fish. Water being a much denser element than air, it follows that it presents fewer difficulties to the man who desires to become amphibious, than are presented by the thin air to him who aspires to fly. Why should not man be enabled to walk or run on the water as easily as he does on the land? How to make this possible is a problem which inventors might profitably undertake to solve, and it would seem as though they would be far more likely to succeed in such an effort than in the often-tried attempt to make balloons or artificial wings of any practical value.

The appointment of Mr. J. S. LANGWORTHY as Deputy Controller of the Currency, after a competitive examination of clerks from the next class below, is a noteworthy instance of the manner in which the Departments under the direction of the President are carrying out civil service reform, and is a sufficient answer to the slanderers who make the charge of hypocrisy one of their staple commodities. It so happens that there were several applicants for this position, persons outside the Department, of large experience in banking, and with strong political influence. Had the President been actuated by the selfish spirit attributed to him, he would have caused this influence to be conciliated. But, on the contrary, these applicants were not allowed to compete, the list of competitors being limited strictly in accordance with the rules laid down by the Advisory Board and approved by the President. This is being done every day in the Departments. But will the President's newspaper slanderers ever let their readers know the fact? We suppose not.

Captious critics have found fault with the rig of the canoe recently introduced into American waters. They insist that instead of being rigged with two masts it should have only one, and that this one mast should be rigged after the fashion of what are known as cat-boats. Now the canoe must be decked over, or it is no longer a canoe, but an open skiff. If it were rigged like a cat-boat the mast would be placed in the extreme bow, and the deck would have to be made strong enough to bear the weight of the canoeist when he desired to unship his mast. This increased strength would involve increased weight, and the canoe would be heavy to be used for cruising purposes. The reason why this rig cannot be adopted is, therefore, plain. Rigged, as the canoe is at present, with two masts, each of the three sails can be managed and the masts stepped or unshipped without trouble. Those who have had the most experience with the canoe assert that the present fashion of rigging it could not be improved upon, and that it is in all respects handy, safe, and useful.

The rapidity with which Japan, once started in the race of civilization, has moved forward, is among the most interesting phenomena of our day. Each post brings some fresh example of this, and makes us wonder at the striking difference, in this regard, between Japan and her neighbor China. We now learn that the Japanese Government has established a patent law, that women are granted equal rights with men in visiting temples, &c.; that all indecent pictures or other exhibitions are henceforth prohibited—from all we have heard a wondrous stride in advance—that gas is to be laid down at once in Yokohama, that a fine suspension bridge is in progress at Yeddo, and that the lately burnt district of that city is to be rebuilt with streets ninety feet wide.

In response to numerous letters of inquiry from this and other States, we would say that Senator CONKLING'S masterly speech having been printed in pamphlet form can now be obtained on application to A. B. CORNELL, Esq. Chairman of the Republican State Committee New-York City.

Our readers will find on another page an interesting article on International Congresses, which includes some extracts from the report of Mr. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, made by him to Congress. The next Congress meets during the present month in St. Petersburg, and it is expected that the next one will be held in the United States.

Convention of the Sons of Vulcan.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 7.—The National Forge of the Sons of Vulcan, boilers and puddlers, are holding a Convention in Covington. It will last a week. A hundred persons are in attendance, seventy of whom are delegates.

At a meeting of the Exposition Commission this evening, the Space Committees reported that the applications for space were double those of last year, and it was estimated that only half of the applications were in. The present applicants if allotted all the space asked for, would fill all the buildings. The Commission, therefore, ask that exhibitors show with reference to quality not quantity. They also resolved to erect additional buildings at once. The variety of offerings for the present Exposition exceeds those of any former occasion.

Martial Law to be Declared in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 7.—It is reported this evening that the Governor has determined to declare martial law in Pope County.

Personal.

Secretary Robeson, E. C. Banfield, of the Treasury Department, Washington; Gov. Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut; Judge Thomas C. Durant, of New-York; D. C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, and Senator Caldwell, of Kansas, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. A. Torbert, of Washington; Dr. J. C. Spear, of the United States Navy; Hon. D. D. Broadhead, of Boston; Hon. T. A. Jenks, of Rhode Island, and Col. S. W. Wilson, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor House. Hon. William Welsh, Indian Commissioner, is at the Hoffman House. F. G. Palacio, of the Mexican Legation, and Gen. Geo. J. Magee, of Gov. Hoffman's staff, are at the Everett House. Inspector-General James McQuade, of Gov. Hoffman's staff, is at the Gilsey House. Capt. Moodie, of the steamer Cuba, is at the Brevoort House. Judge W. McCutcheon, of Mississippi; Judge R. C. Brickell, of Alabama; Gen. E. P. Marsh, of Massachusetts, and Col. W. H. McKnight, of Louisville, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Judge B. M. Hartshorn, of San Francisco, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Judge D. B. McLand, of Fairport, N. Y., and Judge Maine, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

NEW-YORK STATE.

The Condition of Political Affairs in Jefferson, St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MALONE, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 3, 1872.

It is not an uncomfortable thing to look Greeleyism in the face in the northern counties, notwithstanding the loud boasts of the Confederates. It is much as it is elsewhere, save that in the case of St. Lawrence it is not near so great in proportion to the total Republican vote as in some other counties.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

In this county the situation is far from discouraging; in fact it is hopeful and promising for the usual Republican majority in November. The Republicans of Watertown, as you have already been advised by telegraph, have jumped to their feet with a determination that their banner shall never trail in the dust, or wave an inch lower than in past campaigns. Their organization is very thorough, and fully comprehends the length, breadth, height and depth of the Greeley element among them. They are not so unwise as to deny its existence; but taking its measure at just what their ready comprehension shows it to be, they are meeting it with earnest action. It is hopeful, indeed, to find that the incentives to action here have been spontaneous, and that, without waiting for suggestion or impetus from outside sources, the Republicans of Jefferson County have marshaled their forces, and sent out their challenge to their sister counties to do better in comparison if they can. They know that they may probably lose 250 Republican votes in the county, but they express the fullest confidence of their ability to replace them through an increased vote, and by already assured resources from within the heretofore Democratic ranks. To do this requires vigilant work, and there is no disposition to evade it; on the contrary, the requisite labor is accepted with eager enthusiasm, and the earnestness of application is intensified by the natural indignation which political apostasy always creates. I do not mean to overdraw the picture—only to portray the means whereby the Republicans of Jefferson County expect to keep their record unsullied. They want to join hands with their brethren in vigilant, unceasing, successful work. By this sign only do they expect to conquer.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

In order to get at the extent of Greeleyism in this old stronghold of Republicanism, I went at once to its reputed head-centre, Potsdam, the home of Gen. E. A. Merritt, from whence have issued the most astounding reports of the general inundation of the county by the "Greeley wave." It was not without some timidity that I ventured to inquire as to whether there was any considerable portion of the Republican strength in Potsdam that was not absorbed in the new movement. I had been reading the *Tribune*, particularly the account of the "very enthusiastic" meeting at Pierpont, where Gen. Merritt made his great speech, and was prepared to mourn over the defection which should place the banner Republican town of St. Lawrence on the wrong side of the political almanac. But the first authentic information which was to undeceive my prejudiced mind came in this way: The mail had just arrived, and I accosted a gentleman who was lugging two immense packages of the TIMES from the post-office, "Ah, you take the TIMES here?" "I should think so," said he; "about 450 of them now, with more coming." "And your majority in this town is about how much?" "We give from seven hundred to eight hundred Republican majority in this town, Sir." "But how much shall you give this Fall?" "As much as ever, Sir." "But how about your Greeley Republicans? I supposed they were very thick here." "They have got just eighty four names on their paper, of which not over sixty-five are bona fide Republicans, and some of them won't stick." "And how many Republican voters have you in the town." "Upward of eleven hundred, Sir." "You mean to say that out of eleven hundred Republican voters, the Greeleyites have only eighty-four in this town?" "That is all they claim; that is all they have on their paper, Sir, for we have seen it, and we know the men, every one of them." "How about the *Tribune*; isn't that largely read here?" "I believe they've got about a hundred left of their original list, but we're cutting them off every day."

I breathed easier after this conversation, and was still further reassured after spending a day with half a dozen prominent Republicans of Potsdam and surrounding towns. The extent of the Greeley movement, and the manner in which it has "swamped" Republicanism in old St. Lawrence County, may be best illustrated by an incident which occurred in the town of Pierpont, already alluded to. This town is Merritt's old home, and here he attempted to set in motion the ball for Greeley. As a result of his meeting there it was announced that fully one-half the Republicans of the town had gone over. The Republicans of the county did not believe it. So they arranged for a meeting a week ago last Monday night, and H. R. James, of Ogdensburg, and Judge Tappan, of Potsdam, went out to speak. The result was the grandest meeting ever held in the vicinity. The people turned out in the strength and vigor of the old Fremont times. There were 184 teams by actual count present, and the hall was so full that the speakers made their entrance only through the rear of the building. The meeting was presided over by the Supervisor of the town, who had been placarded by Merritt as supporting Greeley, and the consequence was that all the "Liberal" efforts in Pierpont were completely neutralized. The town, though casting a comparatively small vote, will undoubtedly do as well as ever. The score of "Liberals" it contains will be neutralized by an equal number of Democrats who will vote for Grant.

In Canton I found that the number of "Liberals" originally claimed was thirty-eight, but that on sifting the list down it numbered less than twenty-five, and the loss was already made good from other quarters. In Lisbon, another glorious Republican stronghold, good for six hundred majority in a square fight, forty was given as the maximum possible Greeley Republican strength. Stockholm was reported about the same. In Oswegatchie (Ogdensburg) the Republicans are very thoroughly aroused, and they are "after" Greeleyism with vigorous blows. Both Potsdam and Oswegatchie have got to work with a keen, sharp, analyzing spirit, determined to sift out all treason in their ranks, and to make its place good, and more too, before election day. I excite no false hopes in the facts here stated; the situation is rather better than I give it, and it is given in this manner only in obedience to the actual facts. The Republicans of St. Lawrence, with a full knowledge of all the facts, and looking the situation square in the face, will concede the Greeleyites five hundred votes in the county, and then make good their old-fashioned Presidential year majority. If Gen. Merritt, or any other sanguine "Liberal," wants the names of half a dozen well-known working Republicans, who expect to do this for St. Lawrence this Fall, notwithstanding the "Liberal" boasts, they can be furnished. They are going to do it because they are wide-awake and hard at work; because they haven't waited for the word of command from any higher authority. The movement for Greeley among Republicans in the northern part of the State, as well as elsewhere, has unquestionably spent its force. The plain, true-hearted, earnest, loyal people see through it, as a mask which conceals an old enemy with the old pernicious purposes, and regretting that some of their heretofore co-laborers are seduced by the deception, they are only inspired to more zealous efforts to preserve all that has been gained, by rebuking and defeating hypocrisy and political treachery. The rest of the State is united to do as well. St. Lawrence will take care of all the Liberal poison within her borders.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

A day at Malone, the thriving and delightful county seat of Franklin County, put me in possession of a correct estimate of Greeley's strength in that county. Without going into details, it may be said that it cannot, at the outside, muster to exceed one hundred heretofore Republican votes; and it seemed no boast at all for the cool-headed, thoroughly-posted Republican managers of that county to say: "Our usual majority is eight hundred to nine hundred; but you may put Franklin County down for a thousand this year. We know just how many votes we want, and we are going to have them."

To sum up, then, as to the three counties here visited and reviewed, no irremediable disaffection exists. In Jefferson and St. Lawrence organized work has been begun on a more effective scale than in any counties your correspondent has yet visited. In Franklin County work is just being initiated. Nowhere was there discovered any confidence born of apathy; such as exists is rather based on actual knowledge of affairs in their own quarters. There is also a thorough appreciation of the fact that hard work alone is to carry the State, and they are ready, even anxious, to do their share of it. They wish they could feel as sure of results elsewhere as they do at home, and they would like some evidence that the State Committee is waking up to the necessities of the hour.

CYMON.

VIRGINIA.

Nomination of a Republican Candidate for Congress—Difficulty Over Local Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 7.—The Republican Congressional Nominating Convention of this district met here at 12 M. today. Col. Wm. T. James was elected permanent Chairman. There was considerable discussion as to whether a nomination should be now made or not, it being urged that it would be advisable to wait at least till after the Conservatives have nominated. It was at last resolved to go into a nomination, by a vote of 20 yeas to 11 nays. J. Ambler Smith, (white,) and Rev. Wm. Troy, (colored,) both of this city, were put in nomination and their respective claims were earnestly urged by their friends. The name of Gen. Wm. S. C. Wickham was also mentioned, but the Chair authoritatively stated that that gentleman declined to be a candidate. In the course of the discussion it was admitted that Mr. Troy's name was used without his knowledge and consent, and his son said that he did not believe that his father would accept the nomination, as he has always expressed himself in favor of the nomination of Mr. Smith. The vote being taken, it resulted in 23 for Smith and 7 for Troy. Mr. J. Ambler Smith was then declared duly nominated, and the nomination was made unanimous. Capt. Samuel F. Maddox, former editor of the *National Virginian*, was then elected Congressional elector. A platform reaffirming Republican principles was adopted. A telegram was read from Raleigh, N. C., stating that it was positively certain that the State had gone for Caldwell, Republican, and this cheering news was received with storms of applause.

The harmony of the Convention was not seriously disturbed till after the nomination of the candidate for Congress, when Rush Burgess, Esq., Collector of Internal Revenue for this district, asked for and obtained leave to address the body. Although he had been an aspirant for the nomination, he had withdrawn in a published letter, and he urged all to support Mr. Smith, the nominee, or to withdraw from the party if they cared to oppose him. He then ventured some advice as to the further action of the Convention, when Capt. Maddox objected. This produced confusion, and further words between Mr. Burgess and Capt. Maddox resulted in an interchange of blows. They were separated and order was soon restored. The Convention then adjourned, after having appointed a new District Executive Committee, with three rousing cheers for North Carolina. The Conservatives here give North Carolina up, and cannot bear for anybody to refer to those one hundred rounds fired from a cannon here on Friday night last.

Senator Fenton.

From the New-York Evening Post, March 20, 1869.

Among the persons who are reported in the newspapers to be exercising a good deal of influence in Washington in securing appointments, particularly in the revenue service, is Senator Fenton, of this State. While Mr. Fenton was Governor of New-York he was accused in the public prints of numerous acts of gross corruption. While he was a candidate before the Legislature for the office of United States Senator, these charges were reiterated in respectable journals, and over the names of persons pecuniarily responsible, who defied him, in the public prints, to call them before a Court of justice in a suit for libel or defamation of character. Damaging to his character as these charges were, Mr. Fenton did not reply to them, nor in any manner seek to bring their authors to a test before the Courts or before the people. We wrote at the time, on this subject: "Charges of a most serious nature have been brought against Ex-Gov. Fenton, lately elected by the Legislature as Senator from this State. They amount to this: that he was guilty of practices, while Governor of this State, such as an honest administrator of the laws would look upon with horror, and the very suspicion of which he would repel with indignation. These charges have been made from day to day in the *Commercial Advertiser* of this City, both during the progress of the election by the State Legislature and since; in fact, they have been persisted in up to the present time, and the Ex-Governor has been again and again defied to submit the matter to an impartial investigation. It is impossible for any public man to sit silent and passive under such charges without serious loss of character. It is impossible that accusations so grave should be hurled from day to day against a man in the high position occupied by Mr. Fenton, and never answered, without creating a belief in many quarters that the accusations are true. But the matter does not concern the accused only. He should justify himself, if he is able, as a duty which he owes to the State he is to represent in Congress. He should show the world that the State has not disgraced itself by electing to the very highest office which a State can confer, a man boldly and repeatedly assailed with charges of infamous practices, to which no reply is made. This is his duty—but the question what the Senate ought to do if he neglects it, is one on which we do not at present propose to enter. We presume that the Ex-Governor has friends who fully believe in his innocence, and it is for them to consider whether they ought to urge him to make it clear. For ourselves we know nothing of the truth or falsehood of the charges brought against him. If he were a private man we should not think of even alluding to the subject, but the character of a Senator in Congress is a matter of public concern, and every citizen of this State has an interest in being reputably represented." Within a few days the testimony taken before a Committee of the State Senate on the use of railroad money in Albany has been printed. On our first page today will be found some extracts from that testimony, which show, on the positive affidavit of a former Senator of this State, Mr. Thomas Murphy, and by other testimony which we print, that $20,000 were paid to a friend of Gov. Fenton on an agreement that the Erie Railroad bill should be signed the same day—which was done. Mr. Murphy swore that Mr. Thompson told him that he saw two checks of $10,000 each paid over to Mr. Hamilton Harris, the Governor's friend, under an agreement that on the same day the Governor's signature should be given to the bill. It was given, Mr. Thompson added, within three hours. Mr. Thompson, being called before the Committee and asked about the matter, refused to answer, as will be seen in his evidence, which we quote. Mr. Murphy also swore that, having afterward asked Mr. Jay Gould for money for the Republican canvass, Mr. Gould replied that he had already given $20,000; but he admitted that the sum went to Mr. Fenton. Mr. Gould and Mr. Harris swore that they knew nothing about the matter; but then they were hardly the persons to tell. Now, whether the Senate of the United States is to admit to its Chamber a person covered all over with open, printed, sworn, reiterated and unexplained charges of conduct which imply corruption in office, is for itself to decide. But that a person so accused as he is, so directly and circumstantially charged with corruption, should have the free run of the Treasury Department; that his advice and appeals for favors should be listened to by the Secretary and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; that he should be able to procure the appointment of his friends, allies and intimates, to important positions connected with the collection of the public revenues, and the handling of public moneys, is a scandal which the President ought to stop at once. The new Administration is expected by the people to purify the public service, which has become in the last four years notoriously rotten. How can it hope for the confidence or support of the people, if these are among the men most influential with the Treasury Department—a person who is publicly branded in this manner. Let Gen. Grant request his Secretaries and their subordinates to have no words with this person. His position as Senator gives him no right of access to them, or to the President, until he clears his skirts of the sworn accusations against him, and the Administration will surely sink very low in the public esteem and confidence if it is seen to grant him favors, to appoint his creatures to places of trust, while he rests meekly under accusations of such a nature as we have spoken of.

FRANCE.

The Warm Weather—The Late Duc de Guise—The New Loan—Fresh Executions at Satory—Honors to Gen. Sherman.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, July 26, 1872.

The intense heat of the past week, although by no means equal to that experienced in New-York, has kept all parties remarkably quiet and given us an unusually long period of sweltering repose. Many of the leading members of the Assembly have gone away to Trouville or Bagnieres-de-Bigorre, others have betaken themselves to their country chateaux, and those who remain seem far more anxious to spend their time on the shady side of the boulevards than in that close, hot, legislative chamber at Versailles. The sessions are by no means well attended, and but a few hours a day are given to the work of the nation. No one can find much fault with this disposition during these broiling Summer days, particularly as the President does everything himself in his own way, whether the Deputies are present or not, and "all the world," as the French saying goes, is pining for *villégiature*. As for M. Thiers, he would greatly prefer to have the Assembly out of his way, for he begins to feel very sensibly the effects of his hard and continued labors. It was his intention to run away to Fontainebleau as soon as the loan was issued, and Mme. Thiers, accompanied by Mlle. Dosne, went there to select rooms in the palace; but whether their experience was like my own, or whether the expense of fitting up the rooms was found too great, I cannot say, but the idea was soon abandoned, and Trouville selected instead. Some of the doctors, it seems, suggested that the sea-air of that locality would be found of great service. At the present time there is no work of importance before the Chamber, and the only reason for waiting is the new loan and the forthcoming interpellation of M. de Belcastel. This is now the only thing the journalists have to quarrel over. The above-named Legitimist desires to question the Government as to its intentions regarding the Pacte of Bordeaux, and it is presumed that M. Thiers will take this occasion to give the explanation which he promised the day he "declared the Republic."

THE DEATH OF THE DUC DE GUISE.

The Duc de Guise, only remaining son of the Duc d'Aumale, died yesterday of scarlet fever. It almost seems from this sad event as if the house of Condé was doomed. The Duke's eldest son, the Prince de Condé, died some time ago, and now the hope of the house has been carried to the grave. The Duc de Guise was a young man of only nineteen years of age, rather distinguished looking, but inheriting a very delicate constitution from his mother, Marie de Bourbon, daughter of Leopold of Sicily, Duc de Salerne. The young Prince inherited a large fortune from that family, which, joined to the vast wealth of his father, would have made him, probably, the richest Prince in Christendom. The Duc de Guise was almost an English boy, and had many English characteristics. He was ambitious to learn, studious in the extreme, and for some time before his death had been reading hard in order to pass his examination in the College Condorcet. His last words were about that examination. None of these princes Bourbons or Orleans princes, I mean—are very brilliant men; in fact, in comparison with Americans of good family, education and fortune, they would not shine with any great brilliancy in point of intellect; but it must be said that they are honest, highly cultured and pretty well grounded in studies pursued by English gentlemen. The Comte de Paris, for instance, has not a quick intellect; he is slow to grasp the point of most things, but he keeps after the truth until he reaches it, and makes himself beloved for his amiability. Were he on the throne he would follow the example of his grandfather, and show little of the activity and brilhancy displayed by his father, the lamented Duc d'Orleans. The one good thing in their favor is that they have passed twenty years in England, in the best of English society, and have had an opportunity of learning the true principles of constitutional government. But it was thought that the Duc de Guise would surpass the rest of his family, and show more decision of character, more English self-reliance than is found in the rest. He gave promise of it, certainly, and the way he worked for his examination showed that he began to appreciate the true way of conquering difficulties. A great future lay before him, and he seemed to feel its responsibilities. Ten days ago he was attacked with scarlet fever, and grew worse daily, in spite of the efforts of the best French and English doctors. The Duc d'Aumale was at Aix-les-Bains, in Savoy, when news came that his son was in danger, and he hastened back only to see him die. The young Prince will be buried at Dreux, the resting-place of the Orleans family. Thus the Condé estates are once more without an heir. When the last Prince of Condé, father of the Duc d'Enghien, found himself without an heir, he had great hesitation in choosing the Duc d'Aumale, but he was finally persuaded to do so by Mrs. Dawes, an English woman who lived with him and had supreme influence over him, and for this act she was, despite her equivocal position, invited to the Court of Louis Philippe. Shortly afterward the Prince de Condé was found hanging by the neck in his bed-chamber, and although the mystery was never cleared up, there was no doubt of suicide. The Prince had left Mrs. Dawes one or two fine estates, a spendid chateau and four millions in money, but although the Duc d'Aumale had Chantilly and all the rest of this vast domain, his family entered a suit against Mrs. Dawes to recover the four millions, and this scandalous process remains among the most remarkable *causes célèbres* of modern times. Now his own sons are dead I presume the Duc d'Aumale will follow Condé's example, and make his nephew, son of the Comte de Paris, his heir.

THE NEW LOAN.

During the past two or three days the new loan has dragged very sensibly. Rentes went up twenty centimes, and there was a very decided rise on the Bourse. This was supposed to be caused by the complaints of the *Soir* and other semi-official journals against the Government for giving extra benefits to foreign bankers. Several financial men were reported to have grown angry over these privileges, and to have taken their money back to their usual speculations. There may be some exaggeration in this, but the groundwork is exact. For my part, I think the policy a wise one on the part of the Government, for it is desirable to get as much money as possible from abroad, even if a higher price has to be paid for it. Yet the loan will be quickly subscribed twice over, and the friends of the Government will not fail to say that this is due solely to public confidence in M. Thiers. In reality confidence in M. Thiers has nothing to do with the matter, for no Government has yet put out a loan which was not immediately covered. The only difference is the rate of interest. M. Thiers will not have much to boast of, for he has to pay nearly six and a quarter per cent., and it is curious to note that the conditions now offered to foreign bankers, the exclusive privileges in question, puts the new loan exactly on a par with the Gambetta-Laurier-Morgan loan of Tours.

FRESH EXECUTIONS.

Four more prisoners have been shot at Satory, and the sickening details already described have been repeated. This time, however, there was a slight variation. Among the condemned was Saint-Omer, a man possessed of some property, who seems to have fallen in with the Communists for the purpose of saving it. He was in the ranks when the *gendarmes* were shot in the Rue Haxo. Owing to his good conduct, and his strong religious sentiments, Saint-Omer was allowed to remain in the infirmary, instead of in a cell, and has been visited there by lawyers and business men to arrange his business affairs. The other day he made his will, thinking that he would be sent to New-Caledonia, and there was an idea of sending him there, but the Committee of Pardons thought the evidence too strong against him. He declared that he was innocent, and that the denunciations were for the purpose of private revenge. Yesterday morning he was told that the hour had come, and, although stupified for a moment, he said that "if it must be it must be," and gave himself up to the guards. After writing two or three letters he remained with the Abbé Foley to the last. On the ground Saint-Omer asked to be placed at the end stake and not between two Communists. At the last moment, François, director of *La Roquette*, who delivered up the hostages—François cried "*Vive la Commune!*" "No," said Saint-Omer, quickly turning his head, "*Vive la France! A bas la Commune!*" At the instant the volley was delivered and the four men were killed. Saint-Omer alone remained standing perfectly upright. It was thought he was not hit, but a touch made him sink, and it was seen that all the balls had lodged in the heart, and that death must have been instantaneous.

HONORS TO GEN. SHERMAN.

Gen. Sherman, who has been on a visit in the country, returned to Paris yesterday and was entertained at dinner by Mr. Eliot C. Cowdin, of New-York, at his residence in the Avenue des Champs Elysées. After the dinner there was a reception, at which a number of prominent Americans assisted. At the elegant reception given by Messrs. Bowles Brothers, bankers, about a hundred Americans were present, and also a score of Japanese who are here, I believe, for the purpose of education. These children of the East appeared like boys beside the large and heavily-bearded Americans, but their manners were excellent and polished in the extreme.

THE CROPS.

The crops in France this year are abundant, and superior to those of the past ten years. I have never seen finer fields of wheat than those in the vicinity of Paris. The injuries done by the frost was not so great as was feared, and from all parts of the country we hear that the harvest will be splendid.

ASHBY.

BUFFALO RACES.

Fine Day—Large Attendance and Good Trotting.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Fully 10,000 persons attended the races at Buffalo Park today. The weather was all that could be desired. The sky was overcast for an hour or more, when it cleared off with an exhilarating breeze, which made the scene most enjoyable.

The first race was the unfinished race of yesterday, for horses that never trotted better than 2:40. The horses were called at 1:40, and got the word on the fifth score. Camors took the lead and maintained it until after passing the three-quarter pole, when he was overhauled by Crown Prince, who came in two lengths ahead, in 2:26¼. After deliberation the judges gave the heat to Crown Prince. Camors broke down on the homestretch, and Doble could not whip him into a decent gait. It was asserted that he had been drugged previous to the trot, but there was no foundation for the report. The following is a summary of the race:

W. H. Jarvis' w. g. Crown Prince	1	[illegible]	0	2	1
J. G. Bowen's blk. g. Camors	3	[illegible]	0	1	2
A. M. Wilson's g. m. Grace	7	2	0	3	3
C. Leggatt's b. s. Mambrino Star	5	4	0	5	4
A. Jones' b. g. Ashland Pet	6	6	0	4	6
E. Root's s. g. Tom Walker	4	5	0	6	5
John K. Leavitt's s. g. Star	2	dis.			

Time—2:26¼, 2:26¼, 2:28¼, 2:28¼.

PURSE NO. 4.—The first race of the second day was called in prompt time. Six horses were entered and four started, Fred. Johnson and Willie Golddust being drawn. This race proved very interesting, being closely contested. Doubtful was the winner on the fourth heat. The horses lost but little time in scoring.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $1,500, for horses that have never trotted better than three minutes; $900 to first, $450 to second, $150 to third;

W. H. Jarvis' g. g. Doubtful	1	3	1	1
——— Little Longfellow	3	2	3	2
Lewis Glenn's b. g. H. B. Foley	4	4	2	3
J. J. Bowen's b. g. Comee	2	1	dis.	

Time—2:36, 2:32½, 2:33¼, 2:35.

The 2:21 race was run alternately with the three minute race. Four horses were entered, and three started, Susie being drawn. This race was won in three straight heats by Jay Gould.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Purse, $5,000, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:21; (barring Lucy,) $2,500 to first, $1,250 to second, $750 to third, $500 to fourth.

Budd Doble's b. s. Jay Gould	1	1	1
M. W. Bacon's b. s. W. H. Allen	2	2	3
Alden Goldsmith's b. m. Huntress	3	3	2

Time—2:27, 2:23¼, 2:21¾.

The 2:34 race proved the most exciting of the day. Six horses entered and five started, Golddust, Jr., being drawn. The race was won by Jim Irving in three straight heats. In the second heat Irving broke before reaching the quarter-stand, and got some twenty lengths behind. Before reaching the three-quarter-stand he closed rapidly on Kelburn Jim who was leading the field, and in coming down the homestretch passed the latter, coming in two lengths ahead. Considerable feeling was manifested at the result and the driver of Kilburn Jim, accused of having held him in. The judges after consultation changed drivers, placing Kilburn Jim under Dan Mace's guidance. The last heat, however, dispelled all doubts, Irving winning the heat and the race by several lengths.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $5,000 for horses that have never trotted better than 2:34; $2,500 to first, $1,250 to second, $750 to third, $500 to fourth.

J. L. Doty's b. g. Jim Irving	1	1	1
M. D. Van Scoter's br. s. Kilburn Jim	3	2	2
A. Johnson's b. m. Jennie	2	3	3
T. F. Ellis' g. g. Ben. Flagler	4	4	4
B. L. Sheldon's b. m. Lady Allen	dis.		

Time—2:28, 2:26, 2:24¼.

BUFFALO, Aug. 7—Evening.—The pool-selling is at its height to-night. The following is a fair statement of the result of the different pools for to-morrow's trots:

PURSE NO. 7.

Lady Maud	$80	$90
Zilcaldie Golddust	65	65
Field	26	26

PURSE NO. 8.

Gazelle	100	200
Lucide Golddust	60	100
Field	80	180

PURSE NO. 9.

Sensation	100	----
Field	100	

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Democrats and "Liberals" of the Third Ohio District have nominated John W. Sohn for Congress.

The Republicans of the Ninth Missouri District yesterday renominated Isaac C. Parker for Congress, by acclamation.

Timothy G. Senter, late Superintendent of the Dean Academy, near Boston, died at Portland, Me., yesterday morning, aged fifty-five years.

During a heavy thunder-shower at St. Albans, Me., on Tuesday evening, Mrs. Nice, of that place, was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

A convention of bagging manufacturers of the West, representing seven-eighths of the manufacturers, was held in Cincinnati yesterday.

Mr. O'Neill, an employe of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, was run over by an engine, near Harrisburg, Penn., yesterday, and killed.

There have been no further disturbances at Quebec. The police were posted last night to intercept a raid from either party, but none was attempted.

The ninth annual Convocation of the Grand Grove of Druids of the United States and Canada will be held at Richmond, Va., on the 12th inst.

Mrs. Maria Hills was struck by an engine on the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad at Parkville, near Hartford, Conn., yesterday, and killed.

A town meeting, yesterday, at Hartford, voted to quit-claim the State-house-square, in this city, so that the city can donate a site on the square to the United States for a Government building.

Chelton R. Winslow, son of Admiral Winslow, of the United States Navy, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head, at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, yesterday morning.

A wooden building, owned by Thomas McCue, and occupied by Daniel Calahan and others, together with a barn, were burned in Somerville, Mass., yesterday morning. The loss is about $3,000.

During a severe thunder-storm in Newport and Corinna, on Tuesday afternoon, the lightning struck two houses and two barns on the farm of Samuel Copp, in Corinna, which were burned. The loss is estimated at $5,000.

Late last night a man named Bell was found in a corn-field, near Harrisburg, Penn., brutally cut and beaten around the head. A person giving the name of Keenan was arrested, yesterday morning, on suspicion of being the assaulting party.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Connecticut Western Railroad at Hartford, yesterday, a resolution to accept the proposition before the Board looking to the speedy building of the proposed branch from Tariffville to Springfield, was lost.

Peter Bennett, a brakeman, while coupling coal-cars at Newburg, N. Y., yesterday afternoon, stumbled and fell on the track. Six wheels passed over his body, crushing him terribly. He lived twenty-five minutes. He belonged in Sugar Loaf, Orange County, and was twenty-one years of age.

The Caldwell Mystery.

In the case of Henry Kohlman, whose body was found near Montclair, on the 27th ult., Justice Morris, acting Coroner, states that a verdict was found that Kohlman was murdered by some person or persons unknown. Gov. Parker yesterday issued a proclamation offering $300 reward for the detection and conviction of the murderer.

THE BARNARD IMPEACHMENT.

End of the Testimony on Both Sides—Mr. Strahan's Profound Insight into the Motives of the Accused—Those Little Freezing Jobs—Recess of the Court till Monday.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 7.—At last the hearing of evidence *pro* and *con* in the Barnard case is concluded, and now nothing remains previous to the final act of the Court except the summing up of counsel, which will be made next Monday. By a vote which was taken today it was determined to allow the prosecution to open by two counsel, the defense to reply with one or more, and the prosecution to close with one. The arrangement now is understood to be that Ex-Judge Pratt will open, explaining the prosecution's views of the law, when Mr. Stickney will sum up the facts in relation to the Albany and Susquehanna litigations. Mr. Beach will then argue the case for the defense, to be followed by Mr. Van Cott, for the prosecution, who will close the argument. The case will then be submitted to the Court. Whether they will require much time for deliberation is uncertain, but from present appearances a decision may be expected before they leave here.

The proceedings today were not very important, and but little evidence was offered. Martin D. Conway, formerly in the office of Hamilton Harris, was called by the prosecution, and testified that Mr. Harris and Mr. Shirling went from Albany to Poughkeepsie to obtain orders from Judge Barnard. Exhibits Nos. 49, 50, 51 and 53 were shown him, but he could not recognize any of them as papers taken by Harris and Shirling to Poughkeepsie.

John H. Strahan was then called by the defense, and testified that the object of the Foley injunction suit was to restrain the officials from spending money, in the carrying on of the City Government, as extravagantly as they had been doing; Tweed, Sweeny, Connolly and Hall had absolute power at that time, and the effect of the injunction made by Barnard was to put a stop to the issuing of bonds of any description, and arrest the course of these men. Mr. Strahan showed his colors by undertaking to say that the respondent granted the injunction because he was satisfied it was his duty to do so. He said further, that upon the affidavit of Mr. Green, which Barnard would not do for any one else, he subsequently modified the injunction. Also that Barnard had said that the Government ought to be stopped while it was in the hands of these men. Having thus shown the beneficent intentions of the upright Judge, it was very natural that he should testify as to the beneficent results of those intentions, which he did by asserting that the effect of Barnard's injunction was to put in Mr. Green, and otherwise to assure good government to the City of New-York. When asked if it were an uncommon thing for Judges to grant proper orders, he said he would not like to answer that question. Certainly not to have said yes would have reflected on the character of other Judges, and to have said no would have suggested that Judge Barnard's action was hardly worth travelling 180 miles to justify. It appeared from his evidence that the respondent proposes to meet the charge of misconduct in one case by proof of good conduct in another.

John Garvey, brother of Andrew J. Garvey, was then called by the prosecution, and testified that he had charge of his brother's business, the mechanical part only, for about ten years; knows Judge Barnard; frescoed his house in the Fall of 1868 and also in 1869.

Mr. Beach objected that this was reopening the case.

Mr. Van Cott said it was offered in contradiction of the respondent's statement.

The President said he would allow the evidence, unless some member of the Court objected.

The witness, resuming, said he received directions from Mrs. Barnard herself while the work was going on. He remembered that Judge Barnard was present two or three times while the second job, in 1869, was being done.

On cross-examination, he said that his brother had conveyed property to him last year, and on redirect, said he immediately reconveyed the property to his brother's wife. This fact gave Mr. Beach an opportunity to cast an imputation on the witness, more by manner than words, but, in justice to Mr. Garvey, it ought to be said that he showed no inclination to conceal anything he knew, or to say anything he did not know.

James H. Ramsay was called by the prosecution, and testified that he was at the office of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company on the 6th of August, 1869, when an injunction was served. He had taken advice of Judge John K. Porter in relation to the issuing of the 9,500 shares, and advised him that the issue was legal and proper under the circumstances. While he was under arrest David D. Field came to the door and, with an insulting manner, asked, "How are you now, Ramsay?" He was not cross-examined.

The counsel on both sides then said that they would consider the case closed and call no more witnesses. The Court then took a recess till Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

The Rise in Confederate Securities.

It has been common rumor for some time that Mr. Greeley, to still further the chances of his election, favored the assumption of the Confederate debt by the National Government, and would use his influence, if elected, in furtherance of such a design. This rumor, which would ordinarily seem incredible, receives additional probability from the course of Mr. Greeley since his nomination, and, in fact, for some time before. He has not only discarded his oldest friends and supporters, changed his own course and that of his paper, but he has rushed, as if demented, into the embraces of those who a few years ago would gladly have paid a price for his head. These men, who are notoriously in favor of saddling the Confederate debt upon the country which it was contracted to destroy, dine at his table, ride with him in public, and converse with him in secret. They are found with him in the streets of New-York, in his residence at Chappaqua, and wherever his course may tend. There may be no positive proof that Mr. Greeley has promised support to these men in the infamous design of paying a debt which was contracted to destroy us; Mr. Greeley has grown too astute to sign his name to an agreement which sometime would probably recoil upon him; but that he has given assurances of some kind tending to such a consummation, it seems reasonable to believe. It has been known for a few days past to prominent bankers in Wall-street, that Confederate bonds in Europe, which before Mr. Greeley's nomination were worth little except for waste paper, have suddenly attained a marketable value, and that none can be bought from parties owning them. The bankers of London and Frankfort claim to have received advices, upon authority that in the event of Mr. Greeley's election, these bonds will be indorsed by the United States Government, and be held as valid as its own issues. These men must have had some ground for their faith, and although it may be idle rumor, yet the political complexion of the party supporting Mr. Greeley entitles the matter to some consideration. The Southern politicians who support Mr. Greeley, and who were foremost in the attempts to destroy the Government a few years ago, openly assert their intentions upon this point, and as Mr. Greeley goes hand in glove with them, it would not be at all strange if the European capitalists have good grounds for their confidence in the value of Confederate securities in the event of his election.

The Indian Chiefs—How They Spent Yesterday.

Spotted Tail and his braves made a hasty tour through the City yesterday, in company with Messrs. Risley and Geneve, the interpreters. They first visited A. T. Stewart's up-town store, where they regarded the array of gaily-colored silks and other costly fabrics with great interest. Leaving Stewart's they proceeded to the Equitable Life Insurance Building, where they were received by Mr. Day, one of the directors, who conveyed to Spotted Tail through the interpreter his pleasure at receiving the delegation. He said that they recognized them as the representatives of the soil, and that they once owned this Island of Manhattan, having sold it for six shillings and some tobacco. Mr. Day then explained the method of transacting business in an insurance company, concluding with an invitation for them to view the City from the roof. Arriving at the top of the building by the aid of the elevator, the workings of the signal service were next explained to them, but they apparently made small progress in comprehending meteorological science. The party was then escorted to their carriages and proceeded directly to their quarters at the Grand Central.

In the evening they attended the usual evening service at the "little church around the corner," Twenty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue.

After even song was over Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee, advancing to the altar rail, said: Brethren: In the name and on behalf of Bishop Potter, of New-York, I feel it my duty to say how thankful we should be that we are able to welcome these Indians here to-night, and I pray to God that His blessing may rest upon them and that they may be conducted in safety back to their reservation.

Col. E. C. Kemble then explained the object of their visit here, after which W. Welsh, Esq., of Philadelphia, delivered an address describing the good work that the Church is doing among these aborigines.

Spotted Tail was then called upon to make a speech. Through his interpreter he said: "I am a stranger here. I know nothing about you people, but I believe you have been praying, because I saw you all on your knees. Where there is so much happiness it must be because you pray to God, and I hope you all will help me in building churches and schools on my new reservation that my people may pray to God and be happy too. I came here to settle with the "Great Father" about our new reservation, and if Mr. Welsh and the members of the church will help us I think my braves will soon become civilized. After a collection had been made on behalf of Indian missions the proceeding closed with the Bishop pronouncing the blessing.

NOTES TO THE EDITOR.

Not for Greeley.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article appeared in the *Sun* of Aug. 5, stating that a Greeley-Brown Club had been organized at Hartman's Hall, of which the undersigned had been elected President. Allow the undersigned to state that a Club has been organized at the above-mentioned place, but instead of Greeley-Brown it is Grant-Wilson, and the *Sun* reporter knew such to be the fact.

Yours, ALEX. ROSENGARDEN,
Vice-President Sixteenth Ward Young Men's German-American Grant-Wilson Campaign Club, (corner Scholes and Lorrimer streets.)
WILLIAMSBURGH, Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1872.

Ben. Bauliere at Work.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to inform you of a policeman by the name of Frederick Eberhard. He is a patrolman in the Sixth Ward, and now detailed by the Police Commissioners to electioneer for Greeley in the Tenth Ward among the Germans. He was elected President of a German Club by a few of his friends, and now goes around the Tenth Ward among the Germans, working for Greeley and Brown. Therefore, I should like to know why we can't have policemen detailed to work among the Germans for Grant and Wilson. Their head-quarters is at No. 116 Hester-street. I think the people ought to know that such things are done against the rules of the Police Department, especially when the Commissioners are complaining about the force being so small, and asking for more men, and at a time when their services are so much needed to protect the people and their property, and stop the burglaries that are taking place daily.

Respectfully,
A CITIZEN OF THE TENTH WARD.
NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 5, 1872.

Flippant Young Men.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Our modern Professor of Journalism has a savage knack at "squelching" his opponents, which is as amusing as it is novel. Bent as he is with the weight of years and wisdom, he "despairs of ever seeing this pertinacious young man put down"—meaning Speaker Blaine, of the House of Representatives, who has had the courage to reply to Mr. Sumner's letter to the negroes, without so much as asking "by your leave." To be a "young man" is considered an unpardonable crime in the *Tribune* office. Mr. Robert Douglass, the private secretary of the President, has been held up to derision in the columns of that venerable sheet because of his youthfulness, and Mr. Carmichael, who has done such good service in exposing the Greeley bargain with Seymour and the Democrats, has been reminded of his youthfulness. Really, such sins ought to be enough to extinguish any one, to "put down" all who are less than sixty-one years of age! When in the presence of the white hairs of the Professor of Journalism, and those of the aged Ethan Allen, Theodore Tilton, John Hay and Gen. Kilpatrick, such young men as Speaker Blaine, Gen. Dix, Gerrit Smith, Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Frederick Douglass should remain dumb! And speaking of Mr. Douglass, "what has his absence from the dinner party of the San Domingo Commissioners at the White House to do with the Presidential election?" or with Gen. Grant's alleged hostility to the negro. Certainly if Mr. Douglass can overlook the fact that he was not asked to dine at a particular time, it is impertinent in Mr. Sumner to try to remind him and the country of it upon every possible occasion. These "super-serviceable henchmen" who haggle about an invitation to dinner, and these editors who "put down" young men may possibly live long enough to be astonished when the country renders its verdict in November.

AN OLD 'UN.

The Man Stevens.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some days since you published a paragraph relative to one "Orange H. Stevens," whom you stated was arrested for forgery. The day following the "*Sun*" published a letter calling upon said "Stevens" to commence a libel suit, and the *Tribune* positively announced he would do it. I have been anxiously awaiting his action, but presume from the following from the New-York *World* and *Sun* that he did not find it convenient to commence proceedings:

(*World.*)

Yesterday morning Orange H. Stevens was arraigned before Alderman Coman at the Tombs, on complaint of James Treacy, proprietor of the Hoffman House, accused of having, some time ago, defrauded him out of $150 by means of a false check. As no complainant appeared Stevens was discharged. As he was about leaving Court he was arrested by Detective Heidleberg, of the Central office, on complaint of Mrs. Kate Wood, of No. 105 West Twenty-fifth-street. Mrs. Wood alleges that at various times Stevens, who represented himself as George Harley of the Grand Opera House, borrowed money from her, on the strength of his connection, to the amount of $75, and when she insisted on payment he gave her a draft on a Pittsburg firm which proved to be worthless. He was committed for trial.

(*Sun.*)

A SWINDLER'S RACE FOR LIBERTY.—Orange H. Stevens was before Alderman Coman, yesterday afternoon, to answer a charge by Mrs. Kate Wood, of No. 105 West Twenty-sixth street, that he had passed on her a worthless draft for $80. Stevens, it is said, represented himself as Geo. Henley, brother of Henry Henley, of the Erie Railroad. Stevens was arrested by Detective Heidelberg, and bore himself with a jaunty air in the examination-room. He looked rather crestfallen when he was committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail; and determining to make a last strike for liberty, while the attention of the officer was diverted from him, he slipped into the entry way, and running rapidly through the Court-room ran down the steps and sprang on a Fourth-avenue car. Detective Heidelberg caught him before the car reached Franklin-street. He was then securely lodged in a cell.

Stevens is a loud-mouth advocate of Horace Greeley, and before his incarceration could be seen at any time about the head-quarters of that bucolic chieftain. A correspondent of the *Sun* complains that the religious Press support Grant. I am gratified to know that Stevens supports Greeley.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 5, 1872.

Letter from the Man Who Captured Jeff Davis.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1872.

L. E. Dudley, Esq., Secretary Veterans' National Committee, Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York:

DEAR SIR: I am just in receipt of your favor of the 1st inst., inviting me to attend and address the National Convention of Veterans, to be held at Pittsburg, on the 17th of September, and hasten to assure you that, as my sympathies are now, and always have been, heartily enlisted in the cause of the Republican Party and its worthy standard-bearers, I shall "attend to muster," and give the best answer possible when my name is called. Had the canvass now in progress been conducted with proper respect for the Presidential office, or with becoming regard for the exalted character and great public services of Gen. Grant, I, for one, might have pleaded the pressure of business as an excuse for not participating actively in public meetings; but, under the circumstances, I do not feel at liberty to decline, nor do I see how any one who has served under Gen. Grant, and known him as I have known him—a brave and magnanimous soldier, devoted above all things to his duty, a pure-minded and upright patriot, an unselfish and honest man in every station of life—can fail to do his part toward making the Convention of Veterans a success, and returning their chieftain to the high office he now fills so ably and satisfactorily. There was a time when no man dared to charge Gen. Grant with corruption, when all eyes were turned toward him as the nation's savior, and when all lips were glad to sound the praises of his virtues. He was then no immature or untried public servant, but the successful commander of our armies, who had never abused or betrayed his trust, never wantonly injured a fellow-being, and, least of all, never lent his influence or his name to an action of doubtful patriotism. His character has undergone no change since he became President; he is as worthy now of the public praise as he was when first elected; his virtues have stood the test of civil office; he is now what he has always been, a plain, straightforward man, who acts in public life, as in private, upon the principle that clear and sound dealing is the chief honor of his nature. He hates nothing but what is dishonorable, fears nothing but what is ignoble, and loves nothing but what is just and good. In all his trials, whether civil or military, he has remained "unshaken, unseduced, unterrified." He has never betrayed the country nor its cause by seeking to make peace at the cost of a broken and dismembered Republic. He never consented to remand one human being back to slavery, much less four millions. On the contrary, he was the first of our great Generals to declare openly that he would never agree to make peace so long as a single slave should be left in the land. Notwithstanding his earnest efforts to suppress the rebellion, he has done more than any other man, not excepting Mr. Greeley, "to bridge the bloody chasm" between the North and the South, although it must be confessed he has shown no disposition to see it filled with the bodies of our colored citizens. He is, in fact, a better friend to the South today than Mr. Greeley; a better Democrat, considered from even a Southern stand-point, and a better Republican, no matter how he may be considered. His personal and political associations are better, his character is more stable and his judgment is sounder. With his actual experience and success as President, he is better qualified now than ever, and, I trust, will be triumphantly re-elected.

Every soldier who served under or fought against him should vote for him, rather than for Mr. Greeley, who is not only "unstable as water" but has been conspicuously wrong at the vital epoch of every vital question which has agitated the country for the last twenty-five years.

Hoping the Veteran Convention may be an entire success,

I remain, very truly yours,
JAS. H. WILSON.

Mr. Brentano, No. 33 Union-square, has received early copies of all the leading foreign publications. Among many others, he has on his counters the *Illustrated London News*, with a splendid colored supplement; the *Graphic*, the *Saturday Review*, *Nature*, and *Punch*. Mr. Brentano has always something new on his counters at every season of the year—even at this dull season.

Public Library of Kentucky.

Biggest and best thing of the day. Square chance for $100,000 for $10. Second concert and distribution under the management of Ex-Gov. Thomas E. Bramlette, at Louisville, Sept. 28, 1872. For particulars, send for circular to Major THOMAS H. HAYS, in charge New-York office, No. 609 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Washington Irving, a Great Sufferer from asthma, found relief in Whitcomb's Remedy.—*Advertisement.*

For Mosquito Canopies for Beds, go to ROEBUCK'S, Nos. 58 Fulton-street, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

MARRIED.

POWERS—CHAPMAN.—In Sacramento, Cal., July 30, by Rev. J. H. C. Bonté, Rector of Grace Church, Dr. GEO. H. POWERS, of San Francisco, to Miss CORNELIA J. CHAPMAN, daughter of Russell Chapman, of New-Haven, Conn. No cards.

DIED.

BABB.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, 7th inst., ANNA EARLE, wife of William G. Babb.

Funeral at Plainfield, Friday, 2½ P. M. Carriages will meet the train which leaves foot of Liberty-st., at 1 P. M.

BUTLER.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Aug. 6, at Stowe, Vt., HENRY V. BUTLER, of New-York, in the 60th year of his age.

Funeral services at Stowe on Thursday, 8th inst.

DEXTER.—The funeral of the late GEORGE DEXTER, who died in Geneva, Switzerland, will take place on Friday, Aug. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the South Presbyterian Church, corner of Clinton and Amity sts., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

GOULD.—At San Francisco, Aug. 3, JAMES R. GOULD, late of this City.

HUNTER.—On Tuesday, Aug. 6, GALEN HUNTER, M. D., aged 72 years.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 104 6th-av., on Thursday, Aug. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HIGHAM.—On Tuesday, Aug. 6, SARAH ANN, wife of George Higham, aged 54 years and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the St. Clement's Episcopal Church, in Amity-st., near McDougal, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

HAWS.—At Harlem, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 6, CHARLOTTE FELTUS, widow of George Haws, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., on Thursday, Aug. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

KNIGHT.—At Metuchen, N. J., Aug. 7, WILLIAM KNIGHT, M. D., son of late Rev. Dr. Wm Knight.

Funeral at Metuchen, Friday, 18th inst. Take cars of Pennsylvania Railroad at 12 or 1 P. M., sharp, foot Desbrosses-st. or Cortlandt-st.

LEWIS.—On Tuesday, Aug. 6, of consumption, SUSAN ADELIA, wife of Richard V. Lewis, and daughter of Mrs. Loretta M. Doscher, aged 29 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Berean Baptist Church, on Thursday, 8th inst., at 1 o'clock.

LANDON.—At Saratoga, on Saturday, Aug. 3, HENRY C. LANDON, of this City.

The remains will be taken to Guilford, Conn., for interment.

MILLS.—At Jersey City, on Tuesday, Aug. 6, WASHINGTON MILLS, son of Benjamin Mills, aged 34 years, 4 months and 20 days.

Funeral on Friday afternoon, Aug. 9, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Grey-st., Jersey City Heights.

NICHOLS.—At Englewood, Aug. 6, FRANCIS E., infant son of F. B. and Fannie A. Nichols, aged 8 months and 20 days. Funeral at 10½ o'clock Thursday, 8th inst.

OSBORN.—At Greenpoint, Brooklyn, E. D., Aug. 6, 1872, JOHN OSBORN, in the 85th year of his age—a veteran of the war of 1812.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Aug. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 208 Java-st.

PLUMMER.—At Plainfield, N. J., Aug. 7, 1872, of paralysis, SUSAN WHITE, wife of John L. Plummer.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday at 3 P. M., from her late residence, No. 142 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

TIEMANN.—On Monday, Aug. 5, at Mendham, N. J., of cholera infantum, KATE, infant daughter of William F. and Kate M. Tiemann, aged 2 months and 3 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 318 State-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, 8th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

WOOD.—On Tuesday, Aug. 6, at New-Vernon, N. J., ELIZABETH MEADS, infant daughter of J. Clayton and Elizabeth M. Wood.

Funeral services at 3 P. M., On Thursday, 8th inst.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $50, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
PRICES REDUCED.
Tickets, $33; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

OXYGENIZED AIR TREATMENT
Cures Catarrh, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Consumption, Scrofula, &c. Call at office of Dr. C. L. BLOOD, No. 106 East 14th-st., New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Terms moderate. Examinations free.

MASSENA SPRING WATERS. Says P. H. KINGSLAND, Esq., No. 250 West 14th-st., N. Y.: "My daughter, aged 18, was much reduced by ulcerous affections of the kidneys, attended with fever and extreme debility. By the use of these Waters she is restored to perfect health." Depot No. 363 Bowery, New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 10, 1872, will close at this office on Wednesday at 12 M., on Thursday at 11 A. M., and on Saturday at 6 and 11 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

A SPLENDID HALL TO LET—FOR first-class balls, parties, weddings, dancing academies, private theatricals, &c.; fitted up in magnificent style; never before offered to let; situated on Broadway, between 42d and 43d sts. Apply to E. D. LAWRENCE, No. 1,468 Broadway, near 42d-st.

CURIOUS NEW AND OLD BOOKS.—165,672 books on hand, almost given away. Catalogues Nos. 33, 34, 35 and 36 free. Send stamp. LEGGAT BROTHERS, 3 Beekman-st., corner Park-row.

CAPES AND CAPS FOR GRANT GUARDS Boys in Blue, Tanners, &c., manufactured at No. 15 Warren-st. SUSMAN & CO.

TEN PER CENT. OFF ON ALL CASH sales. GORDON & SAMMIS, Tailors, No. 182 Nassau-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY—"MANHATTAN WALTZ," with elegant lithograph of Johann Strauss, played nightly by Thomas' orchestra, price $1; also Strauss' "Circassian March," 40c.; "Tritsch Tratsch," polka, 40c.; and "Burgersinn," "Lovely Vienna," "1,001 Nights," "Blue Danube," &c., waltzes, 75c. each. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS.
United States depot for political banners.
Portraits furnished to order, and sent to all parts of the United States.
T. W. THORP, Manufacturer,
No. 139 Fulton-st., near Broadway, New-York.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS.
Portraits, Flags, &c., at head-quarters,
No. 107 Fulton-st., near William-st., New-York.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION meets at Kromm's Hall, No. 246 West 33d-st., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Aug. 8, at 8 o'clock.
HENRY D. LAPAUGH, President.
WM. B. AVERY, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at head-quarters, No. 457 4th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 9, at 8 o'clock. A. P. MAN, President.
SAMUEL M. COX, Secretary.
The Executive Committee will meet at 7 o'clock.
JNO. R. LAWRENCE, Chairman.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS, Bunting Flags and Painted Portraits on hand at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, Manuf'y, 97 Duane-st., N. Y.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MADISON-SQUARE PROPERTY. FOR SALE or TO LEASE for a term of years the property known as No. 6 East 23d-st., 60 feet by half the block. ALSO, the property No. 7 East 24th-st., 26 feet 8 inches by half the block, connecting with the above. For terms and particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN stone house, 20x50x100, in West 43d-st., east of Broadway. Apply to
J. ROMAINE BROWN,
No. 1,280 Broadway.

AUGUST FREE REGISTER, WITH new complete map of New-York City, and forty-four pages, valuable information, of real estate, &c.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, Brooklyn, very desirable dwelling, three stories and Mansard roof; full view of harbor; lot 25x150, with front and store on Furman-st.; price moderate; terms easy. ROWLAND R. HAZARD, Jr., No. 110 Broadway, corner Pine.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$5,000—FOR SALE, IN THE UPper part of Newark, N. J., (Woodside,) a pleasantly-situated house; nine rooms, with water in kitchen and bath-room; turnace in cellar with registers in all the principal rooms; marble mantel in parlor; cellar extends under whole house lot 50x225; good well of water and cistern on premises. Address H. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE HOMESTEAD AND farm of the late George W. Miller, deceased, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., consisting of about ninety acres fertile land, including fifteen acres woodland, lying level and handsome; the dwelling and grounds, of about four acres, around it are in fine order, and the latter are beautifully diversified with evergreens, shade and fruit trees; the house is about two miles from Harlem Railroad, the roads good; Bedford is noted for being eminently healthy and no mosquitoes. To a party desiring to retire from business and reside in the country this place offers very great attractions. For further particulars apply to GEORGE MILLER, No. 82 Broad-st., or W. H. AKIN, No. 10 Water-st.

FOR SALE—WITHIN HALF A MILE OF Croton Falls Station, Harlem Railroad, a splendid farm of 210 acres, with fine dwelling, barn, stable, cottage, &c. The whole would be sold on very advantageous terms; the house and twenty-five acres would be disposed of separately, if desired. This offers a capital chance for parties desirous of availing themselves of the advantages quick trains will give to Westchester property. For further particulars, apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

ABOUT 70 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND splendidly situated on the Housatonic River, two miles below the Housatonic Dam and the rapidly growing village of West Birmingham; three-quarter mile of river-front, with four very valuable shad fisheries, fine large dwelling, with other improvements. For sale cheap, or will exchange for improved property in New-York, Brooklyn, New-Haven or Bridgeport. Apply to S. THOMPSON, No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 6.

TO EXCHANGE FOR BROWN-STONE house worth about $50,000, the most elegant mansion in Westchester County; every improvement, and finished better than nine-tenths of the houses in this City; location is beautiful; has about 4½ acres of land; fifteen miles from City by New-Haven Railroad. Apply to
BIKER, HESSE & CO., Owners,
No. 5 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, ON the Harlem Railroad, one mile from depot a fine country-seat, consisting of a large dwelling and barn, store and stable and tenement-house; barn filled with hay; six acres of land under cultivation; fruit and shade trees of all kinds in abundance; churches, schools and good society; location very healthy. Price only $6,000. Terms easy. Apply at No. 99 Murray-st., New-York.

MUST BE SOLD—A FARM OF SIXTY acres in New-Jersey, seventeen miles from City, one and a half mile from two railroad stations, and one-quarter mile from new railroad now under contract. Inquire of W. F. BROWN, No. 17 Park-place.

FARMS—LARGE AND SMALL FOR SALE in New-Jersey, within thirty miles of the City, with great prospective value. Apply to
S. HASTINGS GRANT,
No. 104 Broadway, one door from Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES lands and village lots for sale; a great variety Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, (SPECIALTY.)—Fine variety property; sale, rent or exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau-st.; Orange office opposite main depot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT —District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of the LODI PRINT WORKS, Bankrupts—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, made in the above-entitled matter on the 3d day of August, 1872, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, the 6th day of September, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., upon the premises, at the Lodi Print Works, so called, in the Township of Lodi, in the County of Bergen and State of New-Jersey, the estate of said bankrupts, mentioned and described in a certain mortgage of said Lodi Print Works to H. J. Libby & Co., bearing date the 15th day of April, 1871, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Bergen, in the State of New-Jersey, free and clear from the incumbrance of said mortgage, and free and clear from any and all other incumbrances, said estate being all those two certain lots, tracts or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, and the machinery thereon or therein, whether the same be fixed or movable, which premises are situated in the Township of Lodi, in the County of Bergen and State of New-Jersey, and are bounded and described as follows, to wit:

The first lot beginning in the south-westerly corner thereof, at a point in the easterly line of a street of forty feet in width running along the westerly line of said lot; from thence running (1) north forty-four degrees and forty-two minutes east, three hundred and fifty-seven feet and five-tenths of a foot along the easterly line of said street; thence (2) south forty-four degrees and thirty minutes east, two hundred and eighteen feet and five-tenths of a foot; thence (3) south forty-four degrees and forty-two minutes west, three hundred and fifty-seven feet and five-tenths of a foot; thence (4) north forty-four degrees and thirty minutes west, two hundred and eighteen feet and five-tenths of a foot to the point of beginning, containing one acre and seventy-nine hundredths of an acre, bounded northerly, easterly and southerly by other lands of said Robert Rennie, and westerly by said street.

The second lot, beginning in the south-easterly corner thereof, at a point in the centre of the public road leading from Paramus to Acquackanock; from thence running (1) north sixty-four degrees and thirty-nine minutes west, one hundred and ninety-three feet and four-tenths of a foot; thence (2) north twenty-two degrees and forty-one minutes east, seventy-two feet and three-tenths of a foot; thence (3) north sixty-five degrees and forty-three minutes west, one hundred and fifty feet and two-tenths of a foot; thence (4) north thirteen degrees and fifty-nine minutes west, one hundred and eighty-six feet to the centre of the Saddle River Brook, then returning to the place of beginning; from thence running through the centre of said public road (5) north eighteen degrees and fifty-eight minutes east, four hundred and fifty-four feet and five-tenths of a foot; thence, (6,) still through the centre of said road, north twenty-two degrees and forty-eight minutes east, three hundred and fifty-four feet and eight-tenths of a foot; thence (7) north sixty-seven degrees and twenty minutes west, to the centre of the Saddle River Brook; thence down stream through the centre of said brook, the several courses and distances thereof to the end of the fourth course. Bounded southerly by other lands of said Robert Rennie, known as the Lodi Chemical Works; westerly by the middle of said Saddle River Brook; northerly by other lands of said Robert Rennie, and easterly by the centre of said public road. Also, all the buildings and erections upon said lot, with all machinery, boilers, fixtures, engines, copper rollers, and other apparatus used in printing, bleaching, dyeing and engraving. Also the dam and all the water-rights and privileges connected therewith, or appurtenant thereto, as now constructed, erected and used, with the privilege of entering upon lands of said Robert Rennie, adjacent to said dam and water-rights, for the purpose of cleansing, repairing and rebuilding the same.

Excepting and reserving to the said Robert Rennie, his heirs and assigns, a right of way over the lands taken and occupied by the railroad-track leading from the Lodi branch of the Hackensack and New-York Railroad to the Lodi Chemical Works, as said track is now laid down and located, with free leave and liberty at all times to pass and repass in, by and over said track, with engines, cars, and trucks, and also the right to enter and repair said track with workmen and laborers.—Dated the 6th day of August, 1872.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal.
By J. C. BAILEY, Deputy.
ABBOTT BROTHERS, Attorneys, No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York.
au8-law4wTh.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.
Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the 5th day of November, 1872, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill-sites, stores and storehouses, dwellings and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of John Winslow, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-street, New-York City.

Terms of Sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.
BENJAMIN WHITE, } Trustees.
BERIAH WALL, }

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT MATTITUCK, LONG ISLAND.—FRIDAY, Aug. 9, on the premises, the valuable residence of Mrs. F. L. Odell, 500 feet from depot; well shaded by large trees; house three stories, frame, 40x30; heater, hot and cold water, and gas-pipes throughout; slate roof; extension, 24x24; barn, hot-house, poultry and ice-houses, and other outbuildings. Fruit trees, grapes, and shrubbery in abundance. Mattituck is eighty-two miles by Long Island Railroad, and is famed for its beauty and healthiness; has churches, stores, schools, &c.; one mile to the Sound. Fine fishing, and entire freedom from the mosquitoes. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
SPLENDID PROPERTY AT FAR ROCKAWAY, LONG ISLAND.—THURSDAY, AUG. 15, AT 12 M., ON THE PREMISES.—NINETEEN PLOTS ON CORNAGA AND MOTT AVS. AND JAMES-ST., adjoining South-side Railroad depot; immediately opposite the Episcopal Church, and four minutes' walk from Long Island Railroad depot. Splendidly-level ground, close to the hotels, and only five minutes from the beach. Terms liberal. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIREPROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE, FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS, the theatre in Tammany Hall, formerly occupied by Bryant's Minstrels; it will accommodate about 3,000 persons; possession can be had immediately. Inquire of the Janitor, in the west end of the building.

To lease, in the same building, the large basement, especially designed for a restaurant and billiards.

TO LET OR LEASE—ONE OR FIVE years; work-shop 26 feet front, 46 feet deep; fourth floor, with water and water-closet, in No. 8 Extra-place. Inquire of C. MYERS, No. 26 2d-av.

TO LEASE.—THE NEW BUILDING NOW finishing corner of Greenwich-st. and Park-place, entire or in portions. Apply at No. 81 Irving-place. Also, for sale or to lease, the house No. 603 5th-av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—AN EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT unfurnished house, in good order, at Flushing, Long Island, containing thirteen rooms, bath, laundry, furnace, with ten acres of land, (more if desired.) shade and fruit trees and pasturage; excellent water; location high and airy; twenty trains a day; rent $1,000 a year.
F. B. ELLIOTT,
No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

FURNISHED.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HANDSOMELY, to private family only, four-story brown-stone house, West 42d-st., second door from 5th-av.
BIKER, HESSE & CO.,
No. 5 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

SMALL FARM WANTED—TWENTY TO fifty acres; Harlem-road preferred. Full particulars, UTLEY BURNHAM, No. 845 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN family, on or before Sept. 1, a second floor of four or five rooms in a private house; rent not to exceed $35 per month. Address H. M., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

ELEVEN PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

STATE LOAN OF ARKANSAS,

7 PER CT. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS.

A LIMITED NUMBER OFFERED.

AT 70 CENTS

AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

In these Bonds "the faith and credit of the State are solemnly and irrevocably pledged for the payment and redemption of the principal and interest on each and every bond."

THE

ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY,

BY

SPECIAL MORTGAGE INDORSEMENT

PLEDGE THEIR SPLENDID ENDOWMENT OF LANDS, RAILROAD ROLLING STOCK, STATION-HOUSES AND ALL OTHER PROPERTY FOR THE FAITHFUL PAYMENT OF INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL, MAKING THIS A

DOUBLE AND UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

Interest payable April and October, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

Maps, circulars, pamphlets, giving full particulars of the loan, to be had by addressing
WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,
Bankers, No. 49 Wall-St.,
NEW-YORK

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad

(Milwaukee Extension)

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.

Convertible Gold Bonds,

Issued on 110 Miles of Road from Cedar Rapids to Postville, Iowa.

The entire issue of bonds on the main line of the Burlington Road having all been sold, this issue of $2,200,000 on the Milwaukee Extension is offered to the public only on completed road.

The Extension opens direct communication from St. Louis and the Southwest to Milwaukee and the Lakes, and runs through one of the richest agricultural sections of the West.

The demand for this first-class security is constantly increasing, and it is expected that the entire loan will soon be absorbed.

Construction is progressing rapidly, and it is the intention to have the road completed in time to move the crops of the present season.

We confidently commend the bonds to the public as among the safest and best upon the market.

Price 92 1-2 and Interest in Currency, at which they yield nearly 9 per Cent. on Investment.

Full particulars furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

For Sale, by

WOOD & DAVIS,

No. 31 Pine-St.,

AT PRICES FAVORABLE TO INVESTORS.

Choice Railroad Bonds

On new roads completed and doing a profitable business.

ALSO FOR SALE,

SECURITIES of RAILROADS connected by LEASE or INDORSEMENT with the
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
LAKE SHORE AND MICH. SO. R. R. CO.,
DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
And other dividend-paying roads.
C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.
Formerly of Vermilye & Co.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND.
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Mortgage of $400,000 on the land and Masonic building at the corner of 6th-av. and 23d-st., New-York.

Cost of land and building, when completed, $1,000,000.

Principal of bonds payable 1891. Interest 7 per cent. Coupons payable semi-annually, March 15 and Sept. 15, at the office of the Union Trust Co.

A few of these bonds remaining unsold can be had upon application to O. D. ASHLEY & CO.,
Bankers, No. 37 New-st.

TEN PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.

Principal and interest payable in New-York. The safest and most desirable of bond investments.

FOR SALE BELOW PAR.
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS.
Registered with State Auditor.
Interest January and July, in New-York.
Actual wealth over $10,000,000.
Indebtedness only $300,000.
Price, 75 and interest.

Also, Missouri County bonds, at prices that will pay the investor twelve to fifteen per cent. interest.
FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, HOUSATONIC AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 137 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1872. }

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company is hereby called, to be held at this office, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To take action on the acceptance of a resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut at its May session, 1872, affecting the charter of the Company and its powers and privileges in that State.

2. For the purpose of taking into consideration and voting upon an agreement for the consolidation of this Company and its railroad with the Company and railroad of the Southern Westchester Railroad Company, made and entered into by the directors of said Company respectively.
S. SERGEANT, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS OF "COOK COUNTY,"

STATE OF ILLINOIS,

Principal and Interest at Seven per Cent. per Annum, Payable in the City of New-York.

THIS COUNTY INCLUDES THE CITY OF CHICAGO AND OTHER IMPORTANT TOWNS.

These bonds are authorized by act of Legislature, approved Feb. 23, 1872, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois limits the indebtedness of the County of Cook to FIVE per cent. on the assessable value of the property in the said county.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.: I. George W. Wheeler, Clerk of the County Court of Cook County, in the State aforesaid, do certify that the assessed value of property in said County of Cook for the year 1871 was $93,936,040, which does not exceed one-sixth of the cash value of said property; and I further certify that the statement of the bonded debt of said county hereto attached—amounting to $3,096,200—is correct.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of said County Court, at my office in the City of Chicago, in said county, this 11th day of July, 1872.
(Signed) G. W. WHEELER, Clerk.

STATEMENT OF COOK COUNTY BONDED DEBT.

Six Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1873	$150,000 00
Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1880	1,162,200 00
Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1865	953,000 00
Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1890	348,000 00
Seven Per Cent. Public Building Bonds, due May 1, 1889	250,000 00
Seven Per Cent. Short Bonds, due July 1, 1874	200,000 00
Seven Per Cent. Bonds, issued to the order of the Treasurer of the Trustees of Graceland Cemetery Improvement Fund, due May 1, 1892	33,000 00
Total	$3,096,200 00

CHICAGO, July 1, 1872.

Leaving about $1,500,000 yet to be issued, a portion of which J. S. RUMSEY, Treasurer of Cook County, offers through the undersigned at par and accrued interest.

We confidently recommend the above investment, and shall be pleased to give further particulars, if desired, on application.

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1872.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 11 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES,
and especially for
RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO

SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

CHOICE INVESTMENTS

IOWA MIDLAND RAILROAD 8 per cent. 30-year Bonds, guaranteed by the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILROAD 7 per cent. Gold First Mortgage 30-year Bonds.

CARROL COUNTY (Iowa) 10 per cents.

For sale by

MARVIN BROS., No. 49 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE.

$60,000 SEVEN PER CENT BONDS OF GLENN'S FALLS, Warren County, in this State, the first and only debt of said town, issued to build WATER-WORKS. These bonds are a good security.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

PROPOSALS INVITED FOR $117,000 improvement bonds, and $120,000 funded debt bonds, for permanent city improvements of the City of Elizabeth, N. J., directed to be sold by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office in the City Hall, Elizabeth, until MONDAY, the 12th day of August, 1872, at 5 o'clock P. M., when the same will be opened in the presence of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the whole or any part of the following improvement bonds:

For sewer in Cherry-st., due August 1, 1878, $1,000.
For sewering Henry-st., Port-av. and Spring-st., due August 1, 1878, $14,000.
For paving Maple-av., due August 1, 1878, $48,000.
For grading and curbing Fanny-st., due August 1, 1878, $5,000.
For sewering Maple-av., due August 1, 1878, $6,000.
For grading and curbing Sayre-st., due August 1, 1878, $8,000.
For curbing and flagging Hampton-place, due August 1, 1878, $2,000.
For grading and curbing Westminster-av., due August 1, 1878, $8,000.
For sewering Summer-st., due May 1, 1877, $25,000.
For funded debt, due August 1, 1882, $120,000.

Said bonds to be conditioned for the payment of the principal at the above periods, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per Cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

The proposals will state their full address, and the amount of bonds desired, and the price per $100 thereof.

The accrued interest on the bonds will be added to all proposals that are accepted.

The right is reserved on the part of the Commissioners to reject any or all of the bids, if, in their judgment, the interests of the city require it.
HENRY AITKEN, Controller.
City of Elizabeth, N. J., July 31, 1872.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN WESTCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1872. }

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company is hereby called, to be held at this office, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration and voting upon an agreement for the consolidation of this Company and its railroad with the Company and railroad of the New-York, Housatonic and Northern Railroad Company, made and entered into by the directors of said Companies respectively.
S. SERGEANT, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Bishop's Derrick and Elevator Company, for the choice of directors, will be held at the office of the Company, at the Delamater Iron Works, foot of West 13th-st., on MONDAY, Aug. 19, 1872, at 4 o'clock P. M.
JOHN C. STEVENS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

THE AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY,

OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.
(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be closed as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed. All past due installments must be paid with interest at time of subscription.

The total amount of stock issued at this time is **$414,700**, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of **$136,280 97**, and is now doing a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand **$1,250,000** of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC,
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL,
MISSOURI PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over **$6,000,000**, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which, and further business, necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive, in part payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

A point of incidental but great importance to those seeking security is the fact that the Company own thirty acres of land in Chicago, which leading real estate dealers say will be worth, in six years, at least $1,000,000, an amount equal to the whole proposed capital.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 38,137 feet of bridges, 18 turning tables, and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing **$3,400,000**, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of **$373,482 14**, or at the rate of **$224,089 28** *per annum*, being over **50** *per cent.* upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from **$50,000 to $75,000** per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from **20 to 25** *per cent. per annum* on the full amount of capital, **$1,000,000**, with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring, the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above, as an investment worthy their attention.
MARVIN BROS.,
BANKERS,
No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York,
Sole Financial Agents in the East.

THE INDIANA AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL

RAILWAY COMPANY'S

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent.

SINKING FUND

GOLD BONDS,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

An East and West Air Line of 152 Miles, Indianapolis, Ind., to Decatur, Ill.

This road passes through a belt of the best settled and richest agricultural and mineral country of Indiana and Illinois, averaging thirty miles in width with no other East and West railway built or projected through it. It crosses, in Parke and Vermillion Counties, the rich

BLOCK COAL FIELD

of Indiana, which alone will supply an ample business.

Thirty miles through Douglass County, Illinois, just completed, opened and paid for.

Whole Western Division Montezuma to Decatur, eighty-five miles, to be finished in 1872. Grading nearly done and materials (except iron) already procured; bridge over Wabash ready for superstructure.

Eastern Division, sixty-seven miles, partly graded, and to be finished in 1873.

$1,300,000 IN CASH ALREADY EXPENDED ON THE ROAD, AND $1,500,000 REMAINING TO BE CALLED FROM TWENTY SUBSCRIBERS, AMONG WHOM ARE **W. H. GUION, SIDNEY DILLON, JAY COOKE & CO., CLARK, DODGE & CO., J. SELIGMAN, VIBBARD, FOOTE & CO.,** AND **PAUL S. FORBES,** OF NEW-YORK; **BENJ. E. BATES,** OF BOSTON; **HENRY LEWIS,** OF PHILADELPHIA, AND **G. M. PULLMAN,** OF CHICAGO.

Besides its right of way the Company owns 32,000 acres of land, chiefly in Indiana, of which 2,000 acres are the best BLOCK COAL LANDS. It has also SUBSCRIPTIONS IN BONDS AND CASH from counties, towns and individuals of $700,000.

The road connects at both termini with the most important THROUGH RAILWAY LINES of the West, and being by many miles shorter than any other line, will be indispensable to them, while its local business alone will insure good dividends on its stock.

Bonds $1,000 each, payable to Union Trust Company, Trustee or bearer, July 1, 1901, in gold coin. Coupons, also in gold, payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York, or at Union Bank of London, at fixed exchange of £7 sterling.

SINKING FUND of 2½ per cent. a year on gross earnings to be invested by Trustee in Bonds at not exceeding par.

For sale at 90 and accrued interest, by the Financial agents of the Company,

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

No. 14 Wall-st.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.

Correspondents in London:
CITY BANK OF LONDON.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

Travelers' Credits. Circular notes and Sterling Exchange on UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Commercial and Travelers' Credits and Franc Exchange on PARIS.

Railway and other LOANS negotiated. Stocks and Bonds dealt in on commission. Interest on deposits.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1872.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK CITY CENTRAL UNDERGROUND RAILWAY COMPANY.—No election for directors of this Company having been held on the day lawfully designated for such election, it was resolved by the President and directors of said Company, at a meeting held July 30, 1872, that a meeting be held on THURSDAY, the 15th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, for the purpose of holding an election for directors of said Company, and of adopting by-laws, and transacting such other business as may be then presented; and you are hereby notified that such meeting will be held accordingly. Those stockholders will be entitled to vote at the election here notified who would have been entitled to vote if an election had been held on the regular day.

By order of the President and Directors.
E. M. JEROME, Secretary.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF TWO SHARES OF THE STOCK OF THE PATERSON AND HUDSON RAILROAD COMPANY, in the name of John Wood. Application has been made to the Company for a new certificate. EDW. WOOD, Executor Estate JOHN WOOD, No. 90 Reade-st.

FINANCIAL.

SECOND MORTGAGE

8 Per Cent. Bonds

OF THE

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

We have a very small amount of these bonds for sale at **82 1-2 AND INTEREST.**

The road is EARNING NET THE INTEREST ON ALL ITS BONDS AND A DIVIDEND ON THE STOCK. The earnings are rapidly increasing.

These facts make the bonds a CHEAP AND PRIME SECURITY.

TURNER BROTHERS,

NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.

AND

GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

NO. 25 PINE-ST.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO., NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1872. }

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, held in Peoria, March 19, 1872, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That on and after the 1st day of September, A. D. 1872, the Secretary shall not exchange any first preferred stock for bonds secured by deed of trust dated the 2d day of April, 1866, on the Western Division of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, and that the holders of such bonds may, if they so desire, exchange the same for first preferred stock, as set forth in a resolution adopted at a meeting of stock and bond holders of this Company on the 15th day of June, 1868, in the City of New-York.

Provided that such bonds are surrendered in exchange for such stock on or before the 1st day of September, A. D. 1872, but not otherwise.

True copy from the records.
THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF

The Columbia

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 161 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of tax. JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 158 BROADWAY, JULY 23, 1872.
CAPITAL..................................$200,000
SURPLUS..................................215,000

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1, 1872.
(Signed,) JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY. A Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of said Company on the 15th of August, 1872.

The transfer-book of said stock will be closed on the 10th inst., to be reopened on the 16th inst.
JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO., EXECUTIVE OFFICE, No. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1872. }

THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest, due Aug. 15, 1872, on the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. (8 per cent.) Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, BOTH EASTERN AND WESTERN DIVISION, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York, upon presentation and demand, on and after that date, free of tax.
FRANCIS A. COFFIN, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1872. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in this City on and after Aug. 1. The transfer-books will be closed on the morning of Monday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Monday, Aug. 5.

By order of the Board.
J. C. HARTT, Acting Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SPRINGFIELD AND ILLINOIS SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 1, 1872. }

THE GOLD COUPON DUE AUG. 1, 1872, of the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York.
M. H. BLOODGOOD, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 31, 1872. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after MONDAY, 12th proximo. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to 12th proximo, both days inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1872. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of taxes, has this day been declared, payable THURSDAY, Aug. 8 proximo; till which date the transfer-books are closed.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

COLUMBUS AND INDIANA CENTRAL INCOME BONDS wanted by
HANNA BROS.,
Dealers in Railroad Bonds,
No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX per Cent. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,358,279 88.

HEREAFTER THE DIVIDENDS payable to the creditors of the late Bowling-green Savings Bank will be paid on Mondays and Thursdays only, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., at No. 33 Broadway. SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Receiver.

DEPOSIT TODAY IN THE SAVINGS BANK, chartered by the United States.
Send for circular, No. 185 Bleecker-st.
Assets over $4,000,000.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 27th day of July, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EMPIRE COTTON-SEED HULLER AND OIL COMPANY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, which has been adjudged a bankrupt on its own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to it or for its use, and the transfer of any property by it are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of its estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, corner of Nassau-street, New-York City, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M. GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 5th day of August, A. D. 1872, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM KROHNE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger—Southern District of New-York.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st. NEW-YORK.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN —fifteen years; benumbing application; beautiful teeth, $4; sett, $10; plumpers for hollow cheeks. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 136 Grand-st., near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT WALKER'S, NO. 138 6TH-AV., over drug-store, can be found a large supply of good servants, of all nationalities, for City or country, in any capacity, at moderate wages.

A. PELTON & CO., NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., formerly with Bedell, supply Protestant and Catholic servants, of all nations, for City or country.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG respectable German girl; understands taking care of silver, and take all charge of a table; is also a good waitress or nurse; very best City testimonials from her last place. Apply at German Office, No. 621 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS OR nurse and seamstress—By a young Protestant woman; good seamstress; neat and thorough about her work; kind and obliging with children; best testimonials. Call at office, No. 335 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A NEAT, ACTIVE young woman wishes a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; no objection to assist in waiting or in the laundry; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A CHAMBER-maid and waitress' situation by a German young woman; very respectable; excellent waitress and chamber-maid; best testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A THOROUGHLY-experienced girl, a situation as chamber-maid or washing; best of references. Apply at No. 4 Union-square.

COOK.—BY A VERY SUPERIOR COOK; can do all kinds of cooking, soups, meats, game, boning, larding, creams, jellies; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; no objection to the country; very best City testimonials. Address No. 621 6th-av., French and German Office.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN WOMAN, a situation as first class cook; understands all kinds of French, English and German cooking, boning, larding, &c.; country or City; excellent reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—BY A VERY COMPETENT GERMAN cook, who speaks French and English; can do German, French and American cooking in the best manner; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at French and German Office, No. 621 6th-av.

COOK CHAMBER-MAID.—TWO COMpetent girls, to go together, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; will do the work of a family between them; City or country; excellent reference. Call or address No. 769 9th-av., between 51st and 52d sts., over the baker's.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN WOman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French, English and German cooking, boning, larding, &c.; private family, boarding-house, hotel, &c. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; can take entire charge of a gentleman's kitchen; good testimonials. Apply at No. 241 West 26th-st.

COOK.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; is a good maker of bread and biscuit; understands cooking in all its branches; can give good City reference. Call at No. 404 East 14th-st., third floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands making good bread, biscuits, &c., also boning and larding; has excellent references; no objection to the country. Apply at Office, No. 340 4th-av.

COOK—BY A YOUNG FRENCH WOMAN; hotel, restaurant or private family; would go a short distance in country; understands French, German or American cooking; can speak either language; testimonials good. Call at office, No. 335 4th-av.

COOK—BY A YOUNG FRENCH WOMAN; hotel or restaurant, City or country, or private family in City; understands French, German or American cooking. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman as first-class cook, public or private; City or country; has good City reference. Call at No. 395 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

COOK, &c.—BY A COLORED WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at No. 75 4th-av., in bar-room.

COOK, &c.—A VERY COMPETENT GIRL, with good reference, wants a situation to cook, wash and iron, in the City or country. Call at No. 69 6th-av., first floor.

COOK.—A SUPERIOR PROTESTANT COOK, with unexceptionable references, where a kitchen-maid is kept. Apply, from 8 to 11 A. M., and No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—Two girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 307 East 60th-st.

COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A colored woman as cook, washer and ironer, or as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 75 4th-av., in basement.

COOK.—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS family cook; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

EMPLOYERS
In City or country supplied with servants of all nations, both Protestant and Catholic,
BY J. W. CARPENTER,
No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

EMPLOYERS WANTING GOOD COLored servants should call at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th-av., near 32d-st. Men, boys and women for every capacity, in the City and country.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st., Mrs. LOWE.

HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED AN AMERican Protestant woman to keep house on a farm, familiar with dairy duty and care of poultry; one with a son of useful age would be unobjectionable. Address HEALTH, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German girl, a situation to do general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—A SITUATION BY A highly-recommended middle-aged woman for general house-work in a medium family; wages not so much an object as a good home. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTestant girl to do general house-work in a small private family; reference given. Apply at No. 116 West 35th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—A RESPECTABLE American woman to do general house-work in a small family, or plain cooking. Call for three days at No 218 West 17th-st., grocery-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

HOUSE-WORK.—SITUATION WANTED by a German girl to do general house-work in an American family. Call at No. 437 6th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; competent in either situation; dress hair neatly, cut, fit, operate on several machines; prefers country; no objection to travel to Europe. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—FOR THE COUNTRY OR City, a laundress' situation by a Protestant young woman; first-class laundress; French fluting, and all kinds of fine work in the best manner. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Protestant German young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse; very respectable, and experienced nurse for young and growing children; good chamber-maid and seamstress; good references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION AS NURSE and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress, by a very neat and competent girl; good City reference. Apply at No. 4 Union-square.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant girl a situation as nurse to grown children; fully competent and well recommended; no objections to the country. Apply at office, No. 340 4th-av.

UPSTAIRS-WORK.—A SITUATION BY a newly-arrived girl to do any kind of upstairs-work or take care of children; wages not so much an object as a good home. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WAITRESS.—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress, with the best of City references; can do a man's work. Can be seen until engaged at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WAITRESS.—A SITUATION BY A REspectable girl as competent waitress, or would do chamber-work and sewing; best City references. Apply at No. 320 West 26th-st.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman and gardener by a respectable man who is about to leave his present employer on the 14th, and will be at liberty on the 15th of August; has good reference. Address B. M. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, to be called for on the 15th.

COACHMAN.—A STEADY YOUNG MARried man, an American; has a thorough knowledge of driving and care of horses; reference from former employers. Address G. A. B., Richfield Springs, Otsego County, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman; single; six years' best City reference from last employer; strictly temperate and capable of all such duties; any gentleman wishing such will be suited. Address W. J., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman by a respectable, middle-aged man of long reference; a careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to the country. Address M. S., No. 137 East 23d st., feed-store.

COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUAtion by a young man who is thoroughly experienced in his business; single, and a Protestant; can come well recommended. Call or address A. B., No. 34 East 40th-st.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man not afraid of work; can give satisfactory references. Address C. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

FARMER.—A PROTESTANT GERMAN wishes a situation as a first-class farmer and gardener; understands the care of greenhouses; has first-class testimonials. Address C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

GROOM.—A SITUATION AS GROOM; HAS sixteen years' reference. Address P. K., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARdener, (Scotchman, two children,) a situation; thoroughly practical in all the various branches; eighteen years' experience in some of the best places in the country. Address A. B. C., Gardener, Tarrytown (N. Y.) Post-office.

GARDENER.—A SITUATION AS GARdener by a single man, capable of taking care of a gentleman's place, greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, fruits, flower and vegetable gardening, &c., &c. Address M. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—A YOUNG MAN, GERMAN, single, wants a situation as gardener for a private place. Address L. S., Astoria Post-office, Long Island.

PORTER.—A TRUSTWORTHY AND REliable man wishes a situation as porter; has the best of City reference. Address PORTER, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SWEDE, A SITUAtion as useful man; can milk, work in a garden; is a good driver and understands the care of horses, harness, &c. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

WAITER, &c.—A SUPERIOR COLORED young man from Norfolk, Va., would like a situation as waiter, footman or general servant at low wages. Apply for two days at No. 3 Broadway, second floor.

HELP WANTED.

A MAN HAVING FROM $300 TO $500 can make $3 per day for every $100 invested. Address HONOR, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

BOY WANTED—IN A MERCHANDISE broker's office; a genteel lad, well recommended, who writes a fair hand, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at 97 Gold-st., front office.

OFFICE BOY.—WANTED AN OFFICE boy to run errands; must come well recommended. Apply at Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.

PORTER.—WANTED IN A CLOTH-HOUSE, a young man as light porter. Address Box No. 2,146 Post-office.

RIBBON AND MILLINERY GOODS BUYER WANTED.—R. H. MACY & CO. want a buyer for the above stocks; must understand the business thoroughly and be well posted in the New-York market. Apply by letter only, giving New-York City references and salary expected.

SALESMAN.—A COMPETENT, EXPERIenced umbrella salesman wanted. Address, in writing, giving references and terms, Box No. 1,763 Post-office, ISAAC SMITH'S SON & CO., No. 405 Broadway.

WANTED—A SALESMAN OF THOROUGH experience and first-rate capacity in the cloth department of a large dry-goods house in this City; no one without experience in the wholesale cloth need apply; a permanent and desirable position. Address, confidentially, Cloth Department, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A CLOTH-HOUSE, A SMART, active boy, about sixteen years of age, who resides with his parents; salary, first year, $100. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 2,146 Post-office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH B. ALLEE against the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action and proceeding, on the 30th day of April, 1872, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York, the above-named corporation, that they are required to exhibit their claims to me, the undersigned, the referee named in said order, at my office, No. 129 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of November, 1872, and become parties to the above entitled suit, and that in default of such creditors exhibiting their claims as aforesaid, they will be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in said suit, and from any distribution of the assets of said Company which may be made under such judgment or decree.—Dated at New-York, April 30, 1872. JAMES McNAMEE, Referee.

At a Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York, held at Chambers, in the New Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1872.—Present, Hon. F. W. Loew, Justice.—In the matter of the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York.—Joseph B. Allee against the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York.—On reading and filing the petition of Frederick A. Conkling, receiver of the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York, and admissions of due service of due notice upon the attorneys for Joseph B. Allee and the Ætna Insurance Company, of application for this order and of the moving papers, and after hearing Hon. Henry E. Davies, of counsel for the said receiver: It is ordered that a notice be published in the manner hereinafter directed, requiring all the creditors of the said Company to exhibit their claims and become parties to the above entitled suit within six months from the first publication of this order, and in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in such suit, and from any distribution of the assets of said Company which may be made under such judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that said notice and a copy of the said order be published once a week for six months in two newspapers published in the City of New-York, to wit: The New-York *Daily Times* and the New-York *Daily News*. And it is further ordered that James McNamee, Esq., attorney and counselor at law, be appointed referee for the purposes of this order, that such publication be made under his direction, and all such claims be exhibited to the said referee, that said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that he report to this Court from time to time upon all or any matters referred to him, and said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions as from time to time may be proper. And it is further ordered that said receiver make further application of the funds remaining in his hands after the payment of said dividend of forty per centum by paying therewith a further dividend to creditors of the said Company at the time and in the manner provided by law.
(A copy.) NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Clerk.
my2-law6mTh

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held in the Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 5th day of March, 1872.—Present, Hon. Jasper W. Gilbert, Justice.—WALTER S. GRIFFITH against THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of John D. Cocks, receiver in the above-entitled action, and it appearing to this Court to be necessary and proper that the prayer thereof be granted, now on motion of Barney, Butler & Parsons, attorneys for said receiver, it is hereby ordered and decreed that the said receiver have leave and be is hereby authorized and directed to pay a dividend of twenty (20) cents on the dollar of the debts of the said Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, which have been ascertained and adjusted, to those persons who have exhibited their claims as creditors of said Company, as prescribed in and by section 79, article 3, chapter 8, title 4, part 3 of the Revised Statutes. It is further ordered and decreed that a notice be published, in the manner hereinafter directed, requiring all the creditors of the said Atlantic Fire Insurance Company to exhibit their claims, and become parties to the above-entitled suit, within six months from the first publication of this order; and, in default thereof, that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and decree which shall be made therein, and from any distribution which shall be made under said judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that said notice and a copy of this order be published once a week for six months in the New-York Daily *Times*, a newspaper published in the City of New-York, and the Brooklyn Daily *Eagle*, a newspaper published in the City of Brooklyn. And it is further ordered that Clarence L. Burnet, a counselor of this Court, be and he is hereby appointed referee for the purposes of this order. That such publication be made under his direction, and that all such claims be exhibited to the said referee. That said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that said referee may report to this Court, from time to time, upon all or any matters referred to him. And that said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions from time to time as may be proper.

NOTICE to the Creditors of the Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.

To all whom it may concern.—New-York Supreme Court, Kings County.—Walter S. Griffith against The Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.—Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above-entitled action, and that all creditors of said Atlantic Fire Insurance Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned, at his office, No. 213 Montague-street, in the City of Brooklyn, and to comply with the terms of said order on or before the 25th day of September, 1872.—Dated Brooklyn, March 5, 1872.
CLARENCE L. BURNET,
Referee.
mh7-law6mTh

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—ANDREW BERNHEIM against BABETTA ADELSBERGER and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above-entitled action, dated the 16th day of July, A. D. 1872, I, David McAdam, the referee in said judgment named, will expose for sale at public auction, at the Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of August, 1872, at 12 M., by Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, the following described premises, viz: The lot of land and premises situate on the north-easterly side of Fourth-street, in the City of New-York, beginning at a point on the north-easterly side of Fourth-street, aforesaid, distant in a south-easterly direction two hundred and fifteen feet one inch and five-sevenths of an inch from the corner formed by the intersection of the south-easterly side of Avenue C, with the north-easterly side of Fourth-street, and running thence north-easterly on a line parallel with Avenue C ninety-six feet; thence south-easterly twenty-one feet five inches and one-seventh of an inch; thence south-westerly ninety-six feet, to the said north-easterly side of Fourth-street, aforesaid; and thence north-westerly along the north-easterly side of Fourth-street, twenty-one feet five inches and one-seventh of an inch, to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, July 24, 1872.
DAVID McADAM, Referee.
jy25-2aw-3wTh and Sa No. 11 Chambers-st.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN the matter of the BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Horatio Gomes vs. the Beekman Fire Insurance Company.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action and proceeding, bearing date the 19th day of March, 1872, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Beekman Fire Insurance Company, the above-named corporation, that they are required to present the same in writing to me, the undersigned, the referee named in said order, at my office, at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of September, 1873; and that in default of such claimants presenting their claims as aforesaid, they will be precluded from all benefit of the said action and proceeding and of any distribution of the assets of the said company which may be made therein.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1872. HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Referee.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

REMOVAL.—SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE mantels, wood mantels, the finest assortment ever offered in this City, at our new and spacious warerooms, 220 and 222 West 23d-st. T. B. STEWART & CO

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 217 TO NO. 223 West 51st-st., near Broadway.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones, counters, &c.; first-class work at previous low prices.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC.
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC..........Aug. 10, 10 A. M.
ATLANTIC..........Aug. 17, 4½ P. M.
BALTIC..........Aug. 24, 10 A. M.
OCEANIC..........Aug. 31, 4 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold, steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Russia...Wed'sday, Aug. 7	Abyssinia..Sat'day, Aug. 10
Cuba...Wed'sday, Aug. 14	Batavia...Sat'day, Aug. 17
Scotia..Wed'sday, Aug. 21	Algeria...Sat'day, Aug. 24
Java...Wed'sday, Aug. 28	Parthia...Sat'day, Aug. 31
China...Wed'sday, Sept. 4	Calabria..Sat'day, Sept. 7

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.	WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.
India..........Aug. 10	Trinacria..........Aug. 14
California..........Aug. 17	Iowa..........Aug. 21
Australia..........Aug. 24	Britannia..........Aug. 28
Columbia..........Aug. 31	Assyria..........Sept. 4
Europa..........Sept. 7	Caledonia..........Sept. 11
Anglia..........Sept. 14	Olympia..........Sept. 18

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE NEW STEAMers of the Anchor Line will sail as follows
TRINACRIA, Aug. 14.
CALIFORNIA, Aug. 17.

Excursionists and intending passengers will best consult their own interests by inspecting these splendidly fitted-up new steamers before purchasing tickets elsewhere. For passage tickets apply on board, at Pier No. 20, North River, or Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON..........	ROUSSAN...	Saturday, Aug. 10
FRANCE..........	[illegible]	Saturday, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS...	SURMONT...	Saturday, Sept. 7
ST. LAURENT..........	LEMARIE....	Saturday, Sept. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
EGYPT, GROGAN....Saturday, Aug. 10, at 9½ A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON....Saturday, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER..Saturday, Aug. 24, at 9:30 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE....Saturday, Aug. 31, at 3:30 P. M.
GREECE, ——....Saturday, Sept. 7, at 8:30 A. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN....Saturday, Sept. 14, at 2 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Wed'sday, Aug. 14, at 12 M.
HELVETIA, GRIGGS..Wed'sday, Aug. 28, at 2½ P. M.

Cabin passage..........$75 and $65, currency
Steerage..........$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN..........Aug. 14, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Aug. 21, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE....Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Sept. 4, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD..........Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY..........Sept. 11, at 12 M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Aug. 10, 9 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK....Thursday, Aug. 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Aug. 17, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON....Thursday, Aug. 22, 8 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Aug. 24, 9 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin..........	$75	Steerage..........	$30
To London..........	80	To London..........	30
To Paris..........	90	To Paris..........	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Aug. 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 17, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Aug. 8.
COLUMBIA, Capt. M. R. GREEN, Aug. 15.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) Aug. 22.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman..........Saturday, Aug. 10
CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken..........Friday, Aug. 30

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 21 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Aug. 10.—Steamer BIENVILLE, Capt. JEFF MAURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer ——, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan and Cape St. Lucas, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departure of each month connects with Panama Railroad Company steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Aug. 8.

An extra steamer will leave San Francisco Aug. 16, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP CO.

FORWOOD LINE OF STEAMERS TO JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.
UNDER CONTRACT TO CONVEY THE MAILS.

The contract for conveying the mails between New-York and Kingston, Jamaica, having been awarded by His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica, to the proprietors of this line, their first-class, full-powered iron steamers will be dispatched every month as follows, commencing in September next:

The steamer ST. THOMAS will sail from Pier No. 12, North River, MONDAY, Sept. 9.

Shippers will be notified when she is ready to receive freight.

Timely notice will be given of the days of departure for the monthly trips of this Company's steamers.

For rates of freight and passage—special attention being paid to insure the comfort of passengers—apply to the owners,

LEECH, HARRISON & FORWOOD,
Liverpool and London, or to their agents,
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., 88 Wall-st., New-York.
McDOWELL & BARCLAY, Kingston, Jamaica.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH....Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM..........Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR..........Oct. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

The United States mail steamer TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, THURSDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M., for Puerto Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROS. & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

Bills of Exchange on Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City in sums to suit purchasers for sale.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY—NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. 39½ North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.

TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK.
Adopted July 1, 1872.

5:20 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.
8 A. M., Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.
10:40 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
1 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.
3:40 P. M., Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M., Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.
5:10 P. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

Returning, leave Ellenville at 5:55 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls, 5:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 4:59 and 6:40 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:20 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 9:20 P. M., and 12:35 A. M.

JOHN BRADLEY,
Superintendent New-Jersey Division.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, June 24, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown and Rochester.
9.00 A. M., Special Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga and St. Albans.
10.00 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11.00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special drawing-room train for Saratoga, arriving at 9.40 P. M.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

JUNE 1, 1872.
RUNNING TO AND ALONG ROCKAWAY BEACH.
From Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York.

8:00 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
10:00 A. M.—Accommodation to Islip.
1:00 P. M.—Accommodation for Rockaway and Babylon.
3:30 P. M.—Express for Patchogue boat to Fire Island
4:00 P. M.—Express for Merrick and Rockaway.
4:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.
6:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Merrick.

All trains, except the 3:30, connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead, and all except 3:30 and 4:30 for Rockaway. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD
TIME TABLE.

On and after Saturday, July 27, trains will leave Hunter's Point as follows:

8:30 A. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Mail.
11:00 A. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.
4:00 P. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:00 P. M., Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
5:00 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
6:30 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—For Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Head, Glen Cove and Locust Valley, leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M. Returning, leave Northport at 6:00 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. Locust Valley at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. Glen Cove at 6:50 A. M. and 4:05 P. M. Glen Head at 6:55 A. M. and 4:11 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—For Long Branch and stations on New-Jersey Southern Railroad, its branches and connections.

Steamers connecting with trains at Sandy Hook leave Pier No. 28, North River, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK, 6:45 A. M., through to Delaware Bay.
JESSE HOYT, 9:40 A. M., Waretown via Tom's River.
PLYMOUTH ROCK, 4 P. M., through to Delaware Bay, express to Long Branch.
JESSE HOYT, 4:45 P. M., way train to Long Branch.

The 6:45, 9:40 and 4 P. M. connect for Red Bank, and the two latter for Port Monmouth.

All trains stop at Long Branch.

Excursion tickets to Sandy Hook and return, good for either of the above trips or boats, $1.

G. W. BENTLEY,
General Manager, No. 120 Broadway.
F. P. FINCH, Agent, Pier No. 28.

HOTELS.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

HEAD-QUARTERS

STATE COMMITTEE AT

BAGG'S HOTEL, Utica.

Orders for rooms by mail or telegraph will be promptly honored.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF A PRIvate family. Address FURNITURE, Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

WM. P. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-book Manufacturers and Printers, No. 97 Thomas-st. Account books made to order.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER

Protestant French Institute

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN ONLY,
NOS. 126, 128, 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,
NEAR MADISON-SQUARE.

Eighteenth year begins Sept. 17. College, Business, West Point, Annapolis, German, Spanish, Primary Department, Gymnasium, Military Drill.

Catalogues with full details. Home after Sept. 2.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.

For twenty-five young ladies, home and school advantages unsurpassed.

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S
MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.

Pupils return for next term on Sept. 17, 1872.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, is now open day and evening for pupils in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c. Gentlemen can secure private rooms.

MOUNT PLEASANT
MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING-SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing and elocution.

A thoroughly organized military department, riding-school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

LESPINASSE.
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

French language of the school. Opens MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872. Circulars at SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway, BRENTANO'S, No. 33 Union-square, G. LESPINASSE, 112 Broadway, New-York.

MME. C. MEARS,
NO. 222 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Will re-open FRIDAY, Sept. 20, 1872.
Mme. MEARS will be at home after Sept. 1, 1872.
Circulars sent on application.

BROOKS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., offers the best advantages in all branches. Located delightfully. Buildings new. Special preparatory course for Vassar College. Record of 1872, with full particulars, sent on application. Lectures 1872-3 by Prof. E. L. Yeomans, Rev. John Hall, Prof. Maria Mitchell and Rev. F. B. Wheeler.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 88 MADISON-AV., between 28th and 29th sts., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872. Applications may be made by letter until Sept. 1.

MRS. GARRETSON,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and day school for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1872.
Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 44 WEST 54TH-ST.,
CENTRAL PARK,
Will reopen Sept. 24, 1872.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,
GENEVA, N. Y.

A first-class boarding-school for boys. Pupils can be admitted at any time, and if it is desired may remain throughout the school year. Terms, $300 per annum. Circulars will be sent to those desiring information.

THOS. D. REED.

MISS STEERS'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 48 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

MISS WHITCOMB'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND day school for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1872. Address as above.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19, 1872. Address as above.

VASSAR COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The best equipped college for women in the world; $1,000,000 invested; full collegiate courses in every department, with accomplished professors, and cabinets and apparatus complete; careful provision made for health, for moral and social culture and for everything necessary to a refined and comfortable home. Terms, $400 per annum, covering all expenses of tuition, board, fuel, light and washing. No extras, except for separate instruction in music, painting and riding. Send for catalogue to W. L. DEAN, Registrar. Fall session opens Sept. 18.

MONTROSE CLASSICAL AND MILITARY SCHOOL, South Orange, N. J., one hour from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad. An eligible and efficient school for boys, with modern improvements; spacious drill-room, armory and equipments, supplied by the State. Reopens Sept. 9. Rev. Dr. WILEY, Principal; J. W. Miley, Instructor in Mathematics and Upton's Tactics. Send for circular, as above.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen. 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, New-York. 18th year. The School will reopen Sept. 16. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, 112 Broadway, or on application at the Institute, Station M.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY, WILBRAHAM, MASS.—A mixed seminary for ladies and gentlemen, with equal privileges. A business department and musical institute with superior facilities. Special attention given to preparation for College. Fall Term 1872 commences Aug. 21. Circulars sent on application to E. COOKE, Principal.

MLLES. CHARBONNIERS' FRENCH Protestant Institution for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., New-York, (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Applications by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, formerly Warring's, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—An English and classical boarding-school for boys; grounds extensive, rooms large, instruction thorough; gymnastic drill—uniform, dark blue; begins Sept. 16. For catalogue, address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Prin.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Established 1860. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' School removed to No. 32 East 31st-st. English, French and German thoroughly taught. Boarders limited. References, Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., and Dr. Thos. C. Chalmers.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A Boarding and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park-av., commences its ninth year Sept. 23. Circulars, with full information, sent on application to Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL.

RYE FEMALE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—The next session commences Sept. 18. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 56 Washington-st.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

LATIN AND GREEK ARE TAUGHT gratuitously in Yonkers Military Institute, by Rev. Dav. Cole, D.D., late Greek Prof. New-Brunswick. BENJAMIN MASON, Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., Sept. 25. Circulars sent on application.

MISS BOTHE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school at Binghamton, N. Y., will open Sept. 5. French, English and German thoroughly taught.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS of the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 26th September.

RURAL HOME SCHOOL, SHARON, Conn.—For pupils from seven to fourteen years of age; four hours from New-York by Harlem Railroad. C. H. SHEARS, A. M.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON AND Miss AGNES L. JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 13 East 31st-st.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE.—Fall term begins Sept. 12. For catalogues address H. A. DILKS, A. M., Pennington, N. J.

FOR COLLEGE OR BUSINESS—A thorough preparation. Address
REV. E. B. EMERSON, Stratford, Conn.

MISS MACGREGOR'S DAY AND BOARDING school for young ladies, Flushing, L. I.; seventh year; will open Sept. 17.

FEMALE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., reopens Sept. 18.
Mrs. R. B. SEARLES, Principal.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—An excellent home for boys; reopens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

MRS. C. W. ROCKEE'S SELECT School for young ladies, at Poughkeepsie, will open Sept. 11. For prospectus address Principal.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDing School for young ladies reopens Sept. 16. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

S. C. SYMONDS
Will reopen his school for boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1872.

Candidates for West Point, Annapolis, or Polytechnic Institutes will find no better school in which to prepare.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway.—Boys preparing for business become quick at figures, rapid writers and correct book-keepers; such always succeed. Apply for particulars.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—This institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished teachers, and is, in every respect, first class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal.
REV. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, New-York, will commence its sixteenth year Sept. 26, 1872. For full information, send for catalogue. Address D. C. VAN NORMAN, No. 17 West 42d-st., New-York.

EDGEHILL MILITARY SCHOOL,
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.
Four miles from Philadelphia,
(formerly located at Princeton, N. J.,)
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.
Forty-fourth annual term begins Sept. 10.
Send for circular.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; Common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $300 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON HUDSON, N. Y.
The season will continue until Sept. 18; an elegant furnished cottage and some choice rooms may be had next week. L. D. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The twenty-second year of this DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies will commence, Sept. 18; for circulars, application can be made at No. 138 Montague-st., or by letter to
CHAS. E. WEST, Principal.

MMES. DA SILVA & BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 18. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, LONG Island, four miles from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, by Flatbush-avenue cars, and ten minutes' walk from Prospect Park; a good home for boys, with excellent educational facilities. Fall session commences Sept. 2. Address Principal, E. T. MACK, A. M.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, S. C. COLLINS, M. A., Principal.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the "Society of Friends." Fall term commences ninth month, 9th, 1872. For circulars, address J. LIPPINCOTT, Superintendent, Chappaqua, N. Y.

SUMMIT INSTITUTE.—FRENCH PROTestant Boarding School for boys and young gentlemen; studies in French and in English, ancient languages and sciences; number of pupils limited; good cares; will open Sept. 16. Address to the Principal, Rev. A. GORY, Summit, N. J.

NEW-PAULTZ ACADEMY, NEW-Paultz, Ulster County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 10. A first-class boarding-school; location healthful; superior advantages for a thorough and liberal education. For particulars apply to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARmel, N. Y.—Fifty miles from New-York City by Harlem Railroad. Location healthful and beautiful. Advantages superior. Fall session begins Aug. 12. Apply to the principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—Next session opens Sept. 4. Designed for well-prepared students not under fifteen years of age. Accommodations superior. Terms moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S FRENCH, ENGlish and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children reopens on Sept. 17, at her new and commodious residence, No. 25 West 46th-st., New-York. Circulars sent on application.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction; healthful and beautiful location; one of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph.D.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDson River Inst., Claverack, N.Y. Rev. A. Flack, A. M., Pres't. Term opens Sept. 9. 10 dep'ts. 18 instruct's. Deduction to gentlemen and ladies in normal class.

OREAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—For Young Ladies, Worcester, Mass. Next school year begins Sept. 11, 1872. Send for catalogue. HARRIS R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND MILITARY ACADEMY, Peekskill, on the Hudson, commences Sept. 9. Z. S. SEARLE, Graduate of West Point, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHkeepsie, N. Y. Home School for Ladies, twelfth year. Specialties, music, modern languages and fine arts. Reopens Sept. 18.

BOYS REALLY EDUCATED, MORALly, mentally, and physically, by BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MOUNTAIN SEMINARY, BIRMINGHAM, Huntingdon Co., Penn. Next session opens Sept. 5. For circulars address L. G. GRIER, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—Home and tuition for boys at Elizabeth, N. J.
J. C. WYCKOFF, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND mathematical teacher, honor graduate of foreign university, able to give the thorough drill of English public schools, desires employment as teacher or tutor; City reference of highest class. Address TUTOR, No. 146 Waverley-place.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC H. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, Nos. 25 and 27 Peck-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January, 1873.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1872.

PHOEBE SMITH, Executrix.
CLARENCE A. SMITH, } Executors.
SAMUEL P. BELL,
jy18-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchins, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE OTTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of John Gartelman, No. 353 East 54th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of August, 1872.

HENRY OTTER,
JOHN GARTELMAN, Executors.
au8-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Frederick H. Whitmore, late of Farmington, in the State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. G. Hull's son, No. 32 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1872.

CHARLES W. HULL, } Executors.
WILLIAM J. HOPPIN,
my23-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS W. NEUSTADTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 42 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of December next.—Dated, New-York, the 26th day of June, 1872.

HENRY NEUSTADTER, Executor.
je27-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID MONROE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business in the office of R. B. Campbell, No. 16 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated, New-York, the 20th day of May, 1872.

ALEXANDER MONROE, Administrator.
my23-law6mTh*

TO ARCHITECTS.

The Board of Education of the City of Brooklyn, by resolution, invite plans from architects for a public school-house, for which there will be an award of $500 for such plan as may be deemed best by the Committee having the matter in charge; $300 for the second, and $200 for the third. To be submitted to the School-house Committee on or before Sept. 1. Information in reference to details can be obtained at the office of the Board of Education. JOHN H. RHODES,
Acting Chairman of Committee on School-houses.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MANUFACTURERS' UNION HEADQUARTERS.—Immense stock of every style carriage, several second-hand and slightly-soiled carriages, all at reasonable prices. All styles harness. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, HORSE-CLOTHING, manufactured extensively by C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

NO. 9 WEST 29TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY furnished floors, with private table, four doors from Gilsey House, can now be engaged for the Winter; also single rooms for gentlemen; transient boarders taken.

NO. 43 CHRISTOPHER-ST., NEAR 6th-av.—A large front parlor to let, handsomely and newly furnished for one or two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, with or without board; terms reasonable.

BOARD.—FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN desiring choice of handsomely-furnished rooms, with permanent board, may now make selection in a well-kept house, with good table. No. 41 West 16th-st., near 5th-av.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board; newly furnished rooms, large and small, for families or single gentlemen; house and table first-class.

A LADY HAVING MORE ROOM than she requires would let one or two furnished apartments at No. 159 West 25th-st.; references exchanged.

SUITES AND ROOMS WITH BOARD, transient or permanent. No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,
GARRISON, N. Y.

A few good rooms now vacant. Telegraph in the house.
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON.
Garrison, N. Y.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.
Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 10. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson. Mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—The most popular resort in America; air dry and pure and of moderate temperature all the year; scenery unsurpassed; beautiful groves, lawns and drives; open all the year; terms very reasonable. Address for circular IRAD FULLER, Superintendent, or C. Banta, Northampton, Mass.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Open for the season; fourteen miles from New-York by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, and by steam-boat. L. F. RIDER, Proprietor.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTney, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season boarders.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT LAURELTON, LONG ISLAND.—First-class board and rooms may be obtained at Mrs. Barney's. Steamer D. R. Martin leaves Pier No. 37 East River, at 4 P. M., and 33d-st. at 4¼; stops at dock on the premises; bathing, boating, fishing, stabling, &c. References: DR. JAMES R. WOOD, No. 80 Irving-place, and MR. CHARLES E. WILLIS, No. 168 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT A WELL-shaded private residence; pure spring water; splendid falls near by, and 3½ miles from Delaware Water Gap; terms moderate; good country facilities; two daily mails. Address Box No. 22, Marshall's Creek, Monroe County, Pennsylvania.

DESIRABLE ROOMS AND BOARD, with a small private family, at Staten Island, fronting on the water; fine view of the Narrows and Bay, and within three minutes' walk of the ferry. Address H. L., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, nurse and infant, a large room, with small one adjoining, with full board; must be located between 3d and 6th avs. and 14th and 42d sts.; references required. Address, giving full particulars, location, terms, &c., Post-office Box No. 2,478.

BOARDING.—A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEman and wife desire board, with large, pleasant room, in a private family, between 4th and 6th avs. 14th and 42d sts.; references required. Address, with terms, M. A. W., Station G, Post-office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1872. }

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 58.—THE following is an extract from section 1 of the "act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1873, and for other purposes," approved June 6, 1872:

"For manufacture of arms at the national armory, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended until a breech-loading system for muskets and carbines shall have been adopted for the military service, upon the recommendation of the Board to be appointed by the Secretary of War, which Board shall consist of not less than five officers, as follows: One General officer, one Ordnance officer, and three officers of the line; one to be taken from the Cavalry, one from the Infantry, and one from the Artillery. And Provided further, That the system, when so adopted, shall be the only one to be used by the Ordnance Department in the manufacture of muskets and carbines for the military service; and no royalty shall be paid by the Government of the United States for the use of said patent to any of its officers or employes, or for any patent in which said officers or employes may be directly or indirectly interested."

In conformity with the above provisions, a Board will assemble in the City of New-York on the 3d day of September, 1872, with authority to adjourn to Springfield Armory in order to avail itself of the resources of that establishment, which are hereby placed at its disposal, to consider and recommend for adoption a breech-loading system for muskets and carbines for the military service.

DETAIL FOR THE BOARD.
Brigadier-General A. H. TERRY, U. S. Army.
Colonel P. V. HAGNER, Ordnance Department.
Colonel H. B. CLITZ, 10th Infantry.
Major M. A. RENO, 7th Cavalry.
Captain L. L. LIVINGSTON, 3d Artillery.
2d Lieutenant HENRY METCALFE, Ordnance Department, is detailed as recorder of the Board.

All persons interested in small arms are invited to submit samples and appear in person, under such rules as may be adopted by the Board.

The Ordnance Bureau will supply such information bearing on the matters under investigation as may be called for by the Board.

By order of the Secretary of War,
E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundredth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Fourth-avenue, and from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York. We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Richard Tweed, our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the said City, on or before the 14th day of August, 1872, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 14th day of August, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock, M. That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 26th day of August, 1872. That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on One Hundredth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and the Harlem River, in said City of New-York, and extending on either side of One Hundredth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York at a special term thereof, to be held in the New Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, July 9, 1872.

RICHARD TWEED,
WM. A. HERRING, } Commissioners.
FORBES HOLLAND,

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT AND AUDIT.

Public notice is hereby given, in conformity with section 2, chapter 9, of the laws of New-York, enacted Jan. 30, 1872, that an adjourned public meeting of the Board of Apportionment and Audit of the City and County of New-York will be held in the office of the Controller of the City of New-York, in the New-York County Court-house, THURSDAY, the 8th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock M.

RICHARD A. STORRS,
Clerk to Board of Apportionment and Audit.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1872.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—SAFE and desirable—for a trustworthy man, who can invest a few thousand dollars in a cash business, well established and income sure, with prospect of steady increase, and who would act as cashier, book-keeper and correspondent; full references required and given. Address H. J. C., *Tribune* Office.

BILLIARD TABLES.

FULL SIZE BILLIARD TABLES, OF a new and handsome design, with balls, cues, &c., complete for $350. GEORGE E. PHELAN, No. 7 Barclay-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.

NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.

The building will be ready for the reception of articles ON MONDAY, AUG. 26, And will be opened to the public on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4, at 12 o'clock M.

Circulars and applications for space can be had at the rooms of the

INSTITUTE,
No. 22 Cooper Building.

The managers especially urge that exhibitors will have their articles located with as little delay as possible, so that the Exhibition will be complete on the day of opening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—THE BELLS!!
Edwin Booth..........Proprietor and Manager
WILL REOPEN
ON MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 19,
With the great psychological drama of
THE BELLS,
Which created such a profound sensation in London for over 200 nights.
The popular tragedian,
Mr. JAMES W. WALLACK,
has been expressly engaged to enact the thrilling rôle of
MATHIAS.

The play will be presented for the first time in this City, with entire NEW SCENERY, MACHINERY, APPOINTMENTS and EFFECTS, with a strong and efficient company, comprising old favorites and new candidates for popular favor.

The box-sheet will be opened on Monday next, Aug. 12, at the theatre, and at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway, where seats may be secured.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. ONE WIFE
LAST TIMES MOST POSITIVELY THIS WEEK,
of the sensation play of
ONE WIFE.
ONE WIFE.
EVERY EVENING—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, MATINEE.
Supported by the charming actress,
CHARLOTTE THOMPSON
and the superior cast of characters, THIS WEEK ONLY; secure your seats in advance; crowded houses.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 12, the renowned DINGARD will open with a new comedy and the famed LINGARD SKETCHES. (ALL NEW.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM. CROWDED.
LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT SUCCESS.

TODAY AT 2,
the beautiful Comedy of
BROKEN TOYS,
Cast to the entire strength of company.
Concluding with the laughable farce,
Larkin's Love Letters.

Evening at 8.
The celebrated character-actor, Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU,
In the American Drama of
KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER.
With a powerful cast.

LA GARDE REPUBLICAINE.
FAREWELL TO AMERICA.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 9, at 8 o'clock,
At the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., and with the kind permission and patronage of that distinguished military organization.
Admission $1; reserved seats $2; seats can be secured at Schirmer's music-store, and at Ruilman's No. 114 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1872. }

Proposals are invited for marking the graves in the National Cemeteries, as required by law, to be addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Proposals should state the price for each head-stone, properly inscribed and set at the head of the grave in each National Military Cemetery.

Bids may be for the whole work of all the cemeteries, or for that of several cemeteries in a district, or for a single cemetery.

The bonds required will be, in amount, twenty (20) per cent. of the whole amount of each contract.

All proposals received by the Quartermaster-General will be opened on the 12th day of October, 1872, at noon, at the office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., in presence of bidders, and contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders as soon as a comparison of the samples and prices can be completed, provided the samples are deemed suitable by the Secretary of War.

All samples should be distinctly marked in order to prevent mistakes.

Lists of the cemeteries, with the number of graves in each, together with full information as to conditions, requirements, &c., will be furnished on application in writing to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1872. }

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope "Bids for supplies advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, 12th inst., for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense, into carts furnished by the Government, at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
5,000 yards Burlaps.
3,000 yards Enameled Cloth, naval standard.

Bidders are referred to the officer in charge of the Navy-yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interests.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD,
Pay Director United States Navy.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD EXTENSION.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 15th day of August, 1872, at the Engineer's Office of the Mississippi Central Railroad Company, in Jackson, Tenn., for the clearing and grubbing, grading and bridging, on about one hundred and seven miles of road, extending north from Jackson to Cairo.

This work embraces large quantities of earth excavation, pile and trestle bridging, and is worthy the attention of experienced railroad contractors.

Profiles, approximate estimates, general plans, specifications, and forms of contracts, can be seen at the Engineer's Office after Aug. 1.

The Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Work," and addressed to

H. S. McCOMB, President; or,
S. B. REED, Engineer in Charge,
Jackson, Tennessee.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1872. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT sealed proposals will be received at this Department up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 15th day of August next, for the purchase of three thousand five hundred and forty-one (3,541) Fur Seal Skins, more or less, which are now in the custody of the Collector of Customs at New-York, taken some time since on the Seal Islands of Alaska Territory, and which are the property of the United States Government.

The conditions of the sale can be ascertained on inquiry at the Collector's Office at New-York. Proposals to be indorsed, "Bids for Seal Skins."

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1872. }

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until noon on the 3d day of September, 1872, for removing the wrecks of one (1) monitor, one (1) wooden gun-boat, and one (1) small river steamer; and also for removing a portion of the stone jetty known as "Bowman's Jetty," near Fort Moultrie, all in Charleston Harbor, S. C. For full particulars apply to the undersigned,

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major of Engineers, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1872. }

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until noon on the 3d day of September, prox., for the removal of one (1) small schooner and thirteen (13) or more piles, now obstructing the channel of the Ashepoo River, South Carolina. For full particulars apply to the undersigned.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major of Engineers, Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1872. }

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until noon on the 3d day of September, 1872, for removing the wrecks of three (3) small wooden vessels from Church Flats, on the Stono River, about thirty miles from Charleston, S. C. For full particulars apply to the undersigned.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major of Engineers, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.,
Will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, modern improvements, for $275, cash. Now ready, a new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Sheet music, music-books and music merchandise. Catalogues mailed.

CHAMBERS' POPULAR PIANOS.
"Home, Sweet Home."
Square and Upright Grand Pianos.
MADE EXPRESSLY to adorn, cheer and comfort the homes of the people.
A LUXURY and an economy at the same time.
MODERATE PRICES to suit all.
IMPORTANT!
BY OUR SPECIAL OFFER
BUYERS are insured against any chance of loss or dissatisfaction.
Write for information and circulars.
Address T. H. CHAMBERS & SON.,
NO. 101 4TH-AV.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

BEAUTIFUL NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE pianos; carved legs; agraffe treble; fully warranted; $250; manufacturers' prices; installments taken; $12 monthly. CABLE'S, No. 470 8th-av., near 34th-st.

PIANOS.—THIRTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS of various makers, in thorough order, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
LAST THREE NIGHTS.
LAST THREE NIGHTS.
THE PRESENT GREAT SUCCESS,
ROBIN HOOD, ROBIN HOOD,
GREETED NIGHTLY
BY CROWDED HOUSES,
WITH IMMENSE APPLAUSE.
Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett, Mr. Edwin, Miss Weathersby and all the members of the company.
SATURDAY, Aug. 10,
in compliance with numerous requests,
A ROBIN HOOD MATINEE,
At 1½ P. M.
In preparation, BLUE BEARD and IXION.

WALLACK'S. WALLACK'S.
SATURDAY, AUG. 10,
FIRST and ONLY
ROBIN HOOD MATINEE,
at 1½ P. M.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
Last week of the brilliant engagement of the VOKES.

Every night this week, and at the SATURDAY MATINEE, Buckstone's farce, entitled, GOOD FOR NOTHING, with ROSINA VOKES as NAN (her first appearance in that character.) And in compliance with universal demand, the laughable sketch, THE WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

Secure your seats in advance. Box-office open from 8 to 4 every day.

Last Matinee on SATURDAY at 2½ o'clock. Positively no free list.

The house will be closed for alterations and repairs from the 16th of August to the 16th of September, when it will reopen with one of the largest and most attractive comedy companies ever gathered in this City.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
Proprietor..........J. KOCH
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Can be obtained at the principal music-stores, and at the box-office of the Central Park Garden.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND—The new and fast steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK leaves New-York for Coney Island every day as follows: Christopher-st., 9:15 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 9:30 A. M.; Christopher-st., 12 M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 12:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., 3 P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 3:15 P. M. Extra trip from Pier No. 4 North River, 5 P. M.

EXCURSION.—A BEAUTIFUL, PLEASant, healthy and cheap Excursion to and along Rockaway Beach for miles by the SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD. Do not fail to enjoy it. Trains leave Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 4:30 P. M.; returning in good season.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.
MONMOUTH PARK.

Races commence SATURDAY, Aug. 3, and continue TUESDAY, 6th, WEDNESDAY, 7th, THURSDAY, 8th, and FRIDAY 9th.

To consist of heats, dashes, hurdles and steeple-chases.

First race each day at 1½ o'clock P. M.

TUESDAY, Aug. 6, an extra handicap, called the Scheli Cup race, mile heats, best three in five.

FRIDAY, Aug. 9, great four-mile race.

JOHN HOEY, President.
WM. E. RAYNOR, Secretary.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, ROOM 6, over *Herald* Branch. (Parlor for ladies.) Also, No. 418 6th-av. Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

COMMENCING JULY 1, 1872.

Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GLEN and SYLVAN DELL, Landing at Harlem, 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria, 11th-st. and Peck-slip.

WAY—Landing at 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria and 11th-st.—Leave Harlem—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and Peck-slip only—Leave Harlem—6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 12:30, 1:25, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

WAY—Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, 109th-st., 120th-st. and 130th-st.—Leave Peck-slip—6:15, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M., 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15, 7 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and 130th-st., Harlem—Leave Peck-slip—7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

The 6 A. M. boat from Harlem, and 6:15 P. M. from Peck-slip, do not land at 109th-st.

Freight received from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Schools and picnics taken on reasonable terms.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Boats leave Harlem at 8:30 A. M., and hourly and half-hourly thereafter during the day, landing at Astoria and 11th-st. each trip. Last boat leaves Harlem at 7:30 P. M. and Peck-slip at 8:15 P. M.

This is the only line connecting with the regular line of boats for High Bridge.

Passengers by this line of boats can visit the Government Works at Hell Gate, Schneider's and Schutzer's Parks at Astoria, Christ Park and Karl's Park at North New-York, and High Bridge.

J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,
Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:15 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.
The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Hall's celebrated brass, reed and string bands. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon same evening.

STEAMER HELEN—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Sat., July 27....	1:30 P. M.	Sat., July 27....	8:30 A. M.
Mon., July 29....	3:00 P. M.	Mon., July 29..	9:30 A. M.
Tues., July 30....	3:00 P. M.	Tues., July 30..	10:00 A. M.
Thurs., Aug. 1...	6:30 A. M.	Wed., July 31...	2:30 P. M.
Fri., Aug. 2.....	7:00 A. M.	Thurs., Aug. 1..	2:30 P. M.
Sat., Aug. 3.....	2:30 P. M.	Fri., Aug. 2.....	2:30 P. M.

STEAMER SEA BIRD.—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thurs., Aug. 1...	3:00 P. M.	Thurs., Aug. 1...	6:00 P. M.
Fri., Aug. 2.....	3:00 P. M.	Fri., Aug. 2.....	6:30 P. M.
Sat., Aug. 3.....	3:00 P. M.	Sat., Aug. 3.....	7:00 A. M.
Sun., Aug. 4.....	7:30 A. M.	Sat., Aug. 3.....	7:00 P. M.
Sun., Aug. 4.....	7:00 P. M.	Sun., Aug. 4.....	5:00 P. M.
Mon., Aug. 5.....	3:30 P. M.	Mon., Aug. 5.....	6:30 A. M.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Albany and Troy.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 38 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, LITCHFIELD and intermediate stations, via Danbury and Shepaug Valley Railroads.—The beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 37 East River, every afternoon at 2:45, and 33d-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST. BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Strs. CHRYSTENAH daily 3½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, R. Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S. Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

THE SPLENDID STEAMER EASTern Queen for Lewes, Del., connecting with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, will leave Vesey-st. pier, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 5 P. M. For freight and passage apply on board.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, Milton and Hyde Park; the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, [illegible] Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 11 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with

THE NINTH PICNIC.

Over Nine Hundred Children Visit the Ocean.

Pleasant Trip Across Long Island Yesterday.

Sandwiches and Swimming—A Thousand Plates of Chowder—Delight of the Children.

The excursion to Rockaway Beach yesterday proved a decided success. Over 900 children from the east side of the town reported at the Grand and Roosevelt streets Ferries, and were safely passed over to Williamsburg. They then took train and had a jolly ride to the Beach. A full description of the events of the day are given elsewhere, and it is only necessary to allude to the courtesy and kindness of the South-side Railroad officials and those of the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company. Mr. Douglass, the Superintendent of the railroad, accompanied the train to its destination, and Mr. Fox, the President, also came down to see after the children. Mr. Edward Chappell, the Ferry Superintendent, was likewise unremitting in his efforts to keep the children safe while crossing the river. The free passage of the children from the City to Rockaway and back, with the chowder given the girls and boys by Mr. A. D. Failing, of Seaside House, greatly lessened the expenses.

We need more visitors in the First, Second and Third Wards, and persons interested in the relief movement who can spare time can aid us very much if they would report to Mr. Charles O'Connor, at the Park-place Lodging House, for assignment in the work of visitation. Help is needed, and we hope to see the list of visitors in the down town district increased at an early date.

The contributions to the fund yesterday amounted to $142, making the aggregate sum received $17,773 84. We acknowledge the following subscriptions:

L. M. Bates & Co.	50 00
S. W. J.	25 00
Fenwich	11 00
"In Memoriam"	10 00
Aunt Mamie	10 00
Sunday-school, Lattingtown, per J. W. S.	7 00
Little Florence	5 00
Little Georgie	5 00
Mrs. A. B.	5 00
Mrs. H. F. K.	2 00
Miss J. F.	2 00
W. R. Hopkins	2 00
Georgie Calkins (thirteen months)	2 00
Dodo and Daisy	1 00
G. H. (Fairhaven, Conn.)	1 00
From a servant girl, for K.	1 00
"Pussie"	1 00
Received at Grand-street Ferry	1 00
Max	50
Little Willie's Mite in Silver	50
Total	$142 00
Previously acknowledged	17,631 84
Aggregate of fund	$17,773 84

The Ninth Excursion.

The excursion yesterday consisted of children taken from the Fourth, Seventh, Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards, and comprised as motley a group as could well be imagined. Those from the lower part of the City were gathered together at the Roosevelt-street Ferry, and were taken across the East River by the ferry-boat leaving New York at 8 o'clock, and those from the upper Wards by the Grand-street Ferry, leaving ten minutes later. The children therefore arrived at South-seventh-street, Williamsburg, at about the same time, and found the train, under the personal direction of C. W. Douglas, Esq., the Superintendent of the South-Side Railroad, waiting on South Eighth-street ready to take them to Far Rockaway.

A large number of the residents of Williamsburg were gathered on the sidewalk of South Eighth-street to see the children embark on the train, and expressed themselves well pleased with a movement that could take "such a body of little ragged fellows on an excursion." And a ragged lot it was. With but a few exceptions, the boys presented a very sorry appearance. There were the deformed and the sound, black and white. Their clothing was either very ragged or extensively patched, and some seemed to have great difficulty in keeping their clothes on their persons. The girls were, in the majority of cases, a little better dressed, and, although their clothing was none of the best, it was clean and neat, with only a few exceptions.

The children, as fast as they arrived, were put on board the cars, and they made the most of the room, in some cases five occupying a seat. The children were then counted, and it was found that with the mothers and teachers there were over a thousand persons, the children numbering exactly 904. The band from Governor's Island arriving, and with them a few shoeblacks and others who had been left behind by the previous ferry-boats, the signal was given to start, Mr. Douglas taking personal charge of the train in order to guard against accidents, and the Police being stationed on the platforms to prevent the children from leaving the cars. The train was run as a special throughout, the track being kept clear by telegraph from station to station. Mr. F. Hempstead, the conductor, was also very careful that the children should be kept out of danger.

As the train left Williamsburg, the children gave a hearty cheer, which was answered by the assembled crowd waving their hats and handkerchiefs, and the faces of the throng seemed to wish a hearty "God-speed" to the little excursionists. While the train was moving out the children sung "Down in the Coal Mine," the "Old Log Cabin," "Shoo Fly," "Champagne Charley," "Wait for the Wagon," and other familiar songs, and seemed to give themselves up to perfect enjoyment. As each house was passed, the occupants gave the children a passing salute.

The majority of the little ones never having had an opportunity of seeing the country before, were enraptured at the panorama of green fields and woodland that was presented to their view as the train passed rapidly along, drawn by the engine "Charles Fox." A quantity of cattle in a yard attracted great attention, and gave the younger ones some delight, especially when told that they furnished both milk and beef, although it seemed to puzzle not a few to account for that fact. The apples on the trees also puzzled them, as they did not know how they grew.

On arriving at Valley Stream, a train load of passengers was observed waiting to pass from the main line to the branch, the windows of the cars being alive with waving handkerchiefs and hats. This salute was acknowledged from the excursion train by a shout from the boys, who cheered to the utmost compass of their lungs. The news of the expected Times excursion party had evidently gone before; for at almost every little cottage could be seen a number of persons, either at the windows or doors, who gave the little fellows a hearty cheer. When near the beach a farmer's wagon, laden with young men and women, was drawn up a short distance from the side of the railroad track, and one man must have tired himself considerably by the energetic manner with which he waved a good-sized American flag. All along the beach could also be seen wagons containing persons who had evidently driven down purposely to witness the debarkation of the Times excursionists, and who saluted the passing train as it went on its way to the Sea-side House. The guests at the various hotels in the vicinity also cheered the party as the train passed by to its destination.

As soon as the train arrived at the Sea-side House, the boys, who had evidently felt themselves a little too much confined while they remained in the cars, were very eager to get out, and the greatest caution had to be exercised to prevent any from leaving the train until the manager was ready. By adopting this plan the children were taken in a body to the front of the hotel, where they were welcomed by the proprietor, Mr. Failing, and the guests, who waved their handkerchiefs in response to the children's cheers. It was then intended to have served out the first batch of sandwiches; but the boys, who had been so long under restraint, could not stand it no longer, so breaking away like a flock of sheep, they dashed into the water, where they splashed and gamboled to their hearts' content. While the boys were thus engaged the girls were served with sandwiches, at the conclusion of which the manager's whistle called the boys from the water, and they were also served. The children were then all allowed to go on the beach or into the cedars, where they amused themselves in various ways. A "merry go round" furnished amusement to the girls, who also seemed delighted with the scups. Others gathered green leaves and trailers to decorate their hats, until the time came for serving out the chowder.

The clam chowder was prepared by Mrs. Failing especially for the occasion, and certainly it was of a character that would have tempted the appetite of the greatest epicurean.

It was no slight task to prepare a chowder for a thousand hungry persons, especially such eaters as New-York boys are, after a long ride through the bracing air. Notwithstanding the large size of the kettles, it came to an end at last, and many were the wishful eyes cast on the gradually decreasing delicacy. But what with a large hunk of bread and a plate of the chowder, the hungriest of the boys soon became satisfied and betook himself to his own amusement.

Serving out the chowder was a sight worth seeing. First the girls were supplied with tickets in front of the hotel, then they walked a short distance to a shady place among the cedars, where, forming in line, they received their plate, spoon and bread, after which the chowder was ladled out and they sat down in the shade to eat it. This was orderly enough; but when the boys (who had been supplied with tickets after the girls were supposed to have been served) came upon the scene, the greatest exertions had to be used to preserve anything like order. Every device was adopted to obtain more bread at the outset, and when one plate of chowder had been dispatched, they would try to get in line again to get another. This was very complimentary to Mrs. Failing's cookery, but the largest kettle ever made would not supply such a constant demand. As it was, the serving out of the chowder required extraordinary exertions from the following persons: Mesdames Failing, Dickey, Smith, Ellbeck and Flynn, Mrs. and Miss Wyeth, Miss Worden, Miss Remson, Mr. and Miss Elbett, Miss J. Moss, Messrs. Failing, J. A. Worden, Julius Finkelstein, Laugmier, Henry, Elbert and others, beside the Times staff.

After the children had amused themselves awhile, the lemonade was distributed, the running about in the woods having made them thirsty. After they had each drank a cup of good lemonade, the girls again sought the cedars, while the boys went clamming. Some of the boys found out where Mr. Failing's clam-pen was located, and broke into it, in a very short time almost emptying it; for they carried away the clams in their jackets, hats, and in fact everything that would hold them. Mr. Failing caught one of the boys in the act. After speaking to him of the ingratitude of his course, when every one was trying to help them by giving an excursion and chowder free, for their special benefit, he asked the boy if he did not think it wrong to steal. The boy dropped his portion of the booty, and while Mr. Failing was looking for the carpenter to nail up the bin, the other boys, evidently informed by their companion, brought back their stolen clams and replaced them in the bin. At least 1,000 clams were thus restored. This incident shows the character of the class of boys that are taken on the excursions, but at the same time gives evidence that they have finer feelings, that can be operated upon by the proper influences.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, after four hours' recreation at Rockaway Beach, the signal was given for the return. The children then went back to the train, and in order to be sure that none were left behind, the manager went around the grounds calling out, "Are any of my children here?" One of the ladies of the hotel remarked that if they were all his children, he had a pretty large family. "I have to take care of them, at any rate," replied the manager, and he did so.

As soon as all the children were on the train, the manager passed through the cars with two huge boxes of sponge-cake, and gave a piece to each person on the car. The eagerness with which the youngsters seized upon the cake and ate, was proof positive that cake was something they were not in the habit of getting every day. When it is considered that the cars were closely packed, the labor of serving out the cake was no light one, especially as many of those who had been served would try to play double.

The inquiries of several of the children on the road home were very curious. One who had never been on a train before could not imagine how cars could go without horses. The rattle of the wheels excited their attention, one boy asserting that they said "clam chowder, clam chowder, clam chowder, clam chowder;" while a little girl insisted that they said "Rockaway beach, Rockaway beach," &c. The return trip, as well as the outward one, was delightful, a splendid breeze passing through the open windows of the cars, and fanning the chaplets of leaves with which every girl had decorated her hat. Every boy and girl had gathered a souvenir of the excursion to bring back to New-York, each according to his or her taste. Some boys had caught little salt-water fish, which they put into bottles found on the beach, (doubtless left by some other excursion party not so strictly temperate,) and which they filled with sea-water. How long the fish will live it is difficult to say; but it betrays the instinctive love of nature in these poor children.

Among the children was a blind girl, who, although unable to see, yet seemed to realize great pleasure in listening to what others told her, and in searching for shells among the sand. The music also pleased her, and when some of her little companions gathered for her bunches of wild grasses, she seemed to be overjoyed. On her return, she said that she had experienced a very happy time.

When the train was passing through South Eighth-street on its return to the depot, the windows of every house, from basement to upper story, were filled with people, who waved their handkerchiefs to the happy children.

The large party of little ones, when landed from the train, was at once put on the ferry-boats and brought back to the City, every one reaching home by about 7 o'clock in the evening.

The following ladies and gentlemen were also present on the excursion yesterday, and greatly aided the Times staff in their care of the children: Messrs. George Calder, S. Lovell, S. E. Holmes, Drs. Thoms, Holmes and Morse, Mr. and Mrs. Crighton, Mrs. Reynolds, Misses S. S. B. Tripp, and Maggie Kerr, of Home School No. 10; Miss I. S. Nash, of Home School No. 11; Miss M. A. Staats, of the Children's Aid Society German School; Miss Caroline Nichols, one of the contributors to the fund, accompanied by Mrs. E. Courter; Officers O'Neil, Sullivan, McArdle, Plunkett, and Rowen, of the Seventeenth Precinct; Hagan, Meyer, Davis, Murphy, and Sters, of the Fourth Precinct. As many of the boys were bare-headed and *sans culotte*, Mrs. W. Ellbeck, of Brooklyn, who is a guest at the Seaside House, generously provided quite a number of them with hats and several of them with coats, for which they expressed much gratitude.

The following were the expenses of the day:

Sandwiches, (2,000)	$81 00
Band	55 00
Steward and waiters	25 00
Cake	30 00
Dinners for Police and band	21 25
Hire of plates and cartage	10 00
Lemons	7 75
Sugar	11 25
Extra help	5 50
Life-boats	6 00
Steward's supplies	8 00
Printing cards	7 20
Cartage	15 00
Milk	1 50
Car fare for children	5 02
Ice	1 50
Coffee	1 60
Petty cash	3 04
Total	$295 61

A Reminiscence.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am so deeply impressed with the truly philanthropic and Christian work which you have inaugurated in providing excursions, medicine and relief for the unlucky, disabled and it may be wicked classes of your great City, that I cannot refrain from giving you a hearty God speed, not as anything that you will, perhaps, much need or regard, but as a spontaneous and comforting expression to myself.

When I lived in the City I was in the habit of doing something quietly in this line myself. I remember some bright spirits who combined themselves under the name of "The Young Men's Christian Union," elected me as an honorary member, and I felt truly pleased and honored in being designated as a "sister" in an association which was in a way of doing so much good to a class too much neglected. At that time the brothers met every week in the upper part of the City over a stable, where they assembled the worst *gamins* of the district, and instructed and sang and prayed with them. I volunteered to prepare a story to read to them, and my experience on the occasion is vividly brought to mind by the interesting accounts which I read of your own doings in the Times.

The room was rough in the extreme, and the odors by no means of

"The sweetest south over a bed of violets."

A rough pine table, rough boards for benches, and two or three tallow-candles, completed the furnishing of the "upper-chamber" in which we met. The boys began to shuffle in about 8 o'clock; weird, stinted, reckless old boys, clad in coats a mile too large, trousers upon *gamins* of, I should judge, five years, large enough for a full-grown man; shocking bad hats, and no hats at all: flaps of tattered linen, and funny neckties; but all worn with a rough grace and a jaunty independence.

Two policemen were on hand, who told me in confidence that these were the worst boys in the City; all of them had been "up," and most of them "down on the Island two or three times."

"I'll do my best, Ma'am, to keep order, but you cannot keep them still—they'll all bolt 'fore you get half through."

I replied, "I have faith in them. Let them alone, and I will manage them."

There was some reading of the Scriptures and a brief prayer, and some kind words of admonition, interspersed with clicks of the tongue from the boys, sharp whistles, and scufflings of bare feet and enormous boots. In the midst of whistles and nudges, and significant and very strong smiles, I took my place between the tallow candles. I waited perfectly still till an almost ominous silence prevailed, and then began to read.

Directly in front of me was a midge of a boy with a pair of trousers rolled up, a coat the sleeves of which were the same, and a huge pair of boots upon a pair of little feet belonging to what seemed a child of six years with a face so old, so precocious, so sadly earnest, and innocently wicked, that it was painful to behold it. He nudged his next neighbor, and stuck his tongue into his cheek with a grin, at the same time thrusting his hands into his pockets and balancing himself in such a way upon his backbone as to bring the soles of his boots squarely before my eyes.

I am particular in describing this boy, because he paid me the most emphatic compliment I ever received. As I read the boys were evidently interested in my story. Their eyes grew wide, their mouths opened, they stuck out the chin and intensified the brow. The little old man with the boots hitched about and glowered; at length he stuck his elbow into the side of the boy next him, and bringing down his boots with a thump, cried out, "H—l, I like her."

At the close of the story the boys crowded round me. One of them said, "Oh! you seem like a mother to me," at which my eyes watered. They shook me by the hand, they stroked my silk dress, and begged me to come again. Several of the larger boys of fifteen and eighteen urged me to have the story printed—it would do them good. "We understand what it means—we will read it and sell it," they said.

These young Christian brothers were doing what they could, and the work continues, though in other hands; and now you have struck the key-note of popular sympathy, and I am sure will inaugurate a more systematic and catholic co-operation of all sects and classes. You have given expression to a great need, and your work will not stop with the limitations of its first design, though that was by no means incomprehensive.

Yours respectfully,
ELIZABETH OAKES SMITH.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1872.

Little Maggie.

The following letter has been received from the physician in charge of St. Luke's Hospital:

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1872.

"Little Maggie's" mother came here on Saturday and insisted on taking the child away. By dint of much persuasion, we induced her not to do so, and she promised to give us no trouble in the future. But today she came again, bent on removing her, and as she evidently cannot be relied on to leave the child here unmolested as long as she will need treatment, we did not think it worth while to prevent her from carrying out her purpose. So the child has gone. It is a pity, as our doctor who makes hip and spinal diseases a specialty, is sure she could be very much benefitted. I suppose, however, nothing can be done about it, unless your visitor should get authority to take her from the care of the mother as unfit through intemperance to be trusted with her. The mother is unworthy of help, and, indeed, does not seem to desire it.

I remain, very truly yours,
WINSLOW W. SEVER.

[Every effort is being made to obtain, by legal means, the poor little child from her unnatural mother.

BASE-BALL.

Brooklyn to the Front—The Atlantics Defeat the Baltimores by 10 to 8.

The celebrated Baltimore nine arrived in this City yesterday, and in the afternoon went out to the Capitoline to meet the Atlantics in the second game of the series, anticipating, of course, an easy triumph. From the steady improvement of the Atlantics and the fine play they have shown in all their recent games, their friends expected that they would at least make a respectable showing, but the result surpassed all expections, being a most creditable victory for the Brooklynites, after a well-played and exciting game. In the first inning the Atlantics were slightly demoralized, but thereafter they played with a steadfast determination and skill which would have reflected great credit on the strongest nine in existence. They deserve the utmost praise for the steady up-hill work of the past month, for, beginning the season one of the weakest of clubs, they now find themselves feared by every nine in the country.

Yesterday's game began with the Atlantics at the bat, and through an error by Mills they scored a single run. The Baltimores then, through a succession of errors, counted five, but in the succeeding three innings they were put out without scoring, the Atlantics meanwhile adding a single. A run was scored by each in the fifth, and a high throw by Craver gave three to the Atlantics in the sixth, the game being thus tied. In the next inning the Brooklynites, chiefly by good batting, added three, and thus secured a lead which they never relinquished, eventually winning by a score of 10 to 8—a result which was greeted with immense enthusiasm by the crowd. With the exception noted, the fielding of the Atlantics was superb, that of Remsen, Dehlman and Burdock being especially noteworthy, while the Baltimores were but little behindhand, Higham, Mills and Radcliffe taking the lead.

THE SCORE.

ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	BALTIMORE.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Remsen, c. f.	1	0	4	0	Radcliffe, s. s.	1	2	2	4
Burdock, s. s.	1	1	1	2	Craver, 2d b.	1	3	1	2
Barlow, c.	2	4	3	0	Higham, c.	0	0	8	1
Ferguson, 3d b.	1	3	3	2	Pike, 3d b.	2	3	0	3
Dehlman, 1st b.	1	1	10	0	Fisher, r. f.	2	3	1	0
Breatt, p.	3	3	0	2	York, l. f.	1	0	3	0
Beavans, 2d b.	1	1	2	2	Mills, 1st b.	1	1	11	0
Thake, l. f.	0	1	3	0	Hall, c. f.	0	2	1	0
Brown, r. f.	0	0	1	0	Matthews, p.	0	1	0	2
Total	10	14	27	8	Total	8	15	27	12

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantic	1	0	1	0	1	3	3	0	1	—10
Baltimore	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	— 8

Runs Earned—Atlantic, 3; Baltimore, 1.
Umpire—Mr. C. Mills, of the Mutual Club.
Time of Game—Two hours and ten minutes.

NOTES.

Today the Mutuals play the third game of their series with the Baltimores, at the Union Grounds. The latter play the Eckfords on Friday.

The Atlantics meet the Mansfields at Hartford to-morrow, and the Athletics on Monday at the Capitoline.

THE NEW SHIPPING ACT.

Shippers Closing Their Offices—Threats of Boarding-House Keepers.

Yesterday everything was quiet among the shippers of South-street, and many of them, foreseeing the uselessness of resistance to the new act placing the engagement of seamen in Government hands, have closed up their offices and turned to other avocations. The only branch of the business not affected by the act is that of the agencies of foreign vessels, as some of the shipping agents attend exclusively to the supplying of deficiencies in the crews of British vessels. A certain class of the sailors' boarding-house keepers do not take matters so quietly, however, and threaten resistance by preventing any of the men under their control from shipping through the United States Commissioner, but such resistance could be only shortlived, since sailors, as a general thing, cannot afford to idle on shore, and would probably give their "landlords" the slip. Efforts have been made to get up a coalition between the aggrieved parties for the purpose of contesting the act as unconstitutional, and the services of an eminent lawyer have been secured, but so far nothing has been decided on. At the Seamen's Exchange, in Cherry-street, yesterday, there were more applicants than berths, although the number of sailors in port at present is unusually small.

It was rumored yesterday that the liner American Congress, announced to sail for London this morning, would be unable to proceed to sea for lack of a crew, as the boarding-house people had determined on testing their strength, but inquiry showed that the ship was not ready to go. The fact of her detention was eagerly seized upon and declared by the boarding-house men to be due to their influence; and it is probable that they will do all in their power to prevent the enlistment of her crew when she sails to morrow.

Rowing Notes.

George Engelhardt has accepted the challenge of Richard B. Deeley for a three-mile single scull race, and it was agreed that the affair should take place over the new Association course at Pleasant Valley on the 28th of the present month. The principals in this match contribute $100 toward a prize.

It is stated that whosoever may prove the winner of this race, will accept the challenge of Mr. James O'Neil, of Troy; and, as the latter claims the amateur championship, we have a most interesting race in prospect.

Neither of the challenges which Mr. Risdon issued in behalf of the Ward brothers met with a response, but after the specified time had elapsed, within which Ellis Ward was to accept an engagement to row a race for $1,000 between home and home, John Biglin states that he is willing to row Ellis Ward for $500 at Pleasant Valley. All that this will amount to is chaff.

The Convention of amateur oarsmen will be held in this City, on the 28th of this month, and it is earnestly hoped that it will be well attended. If rightly managed, it will prove an impetus to this beneficial sport which is much needed.

THE BLOOMINGDALE ASYLUM.

A Visit to the Institution by a Times Reporter—What the Officials Say.

The manner in which patients are admitted to the Bloomingdale Asylum, the machinery of unpaid supervision, the locality of the building, are all of a nature to prevent any concealments. In the tales of horror, which sensation papers have circulated, all these points have been studiously kept in the background. A reporter of the Times, who was sent to the place yesterday, found there two well-known citizens—James H. Banker, of No. 48 Wall-street, one of the Bloomingdale Asylum Committee, and Jackson S. Schultz, one of the Governors of the New-York Hospital, part of whose duty it is to inspect the Asylum at stated intervals. The Asylum Committee make visits there once a week, dropping in at all hours and with undeviating regularity. The Inspecting Committee make their visits once a month, but always without preliminary warning. The Asylum Committee is composed of the following gentlemen besides Mr. Banker: Geo. Carbot Ward, No. 52 Wall-street; D. Colden Murray, No. 62 South-street; Wm. H. Macy, No. 74 Wall-street; Otis D. Swan, No. 48 Wall-street, and Robert J. Livingstone, Forty-eighth-street. The Inspecting Committee of the New-York Hospital are: Shepard Gandy and Merritt Trimble. Also the President, John C. Green, and the Vice-President, Robert Lenox Kennedy, of the same institution, have to make a monthly visit. It will be seen that between the weekly visits of the Asylum Committee and the monthly visits of the others, and flying visits from the Governors all improvised, the management of the place is thoroughly investigated and overhauled. There is not one of these well-known and most honorable citizens who does not steal a day from his business every now and again, no matter what the press of affairs may be, to look after the interests of those whom misfortune has deprived of the power of looking after themselves. Nor is it necessary to tell the public that this good service is done without fee or thought of fee, and springs from that very tender sympathy for the afflicted and general kindliness which is beginning to be recognized as the salient characteristic of the New-Yorker.

Both Mr. Schultz and Mr. Banker welcomed the reporter of the Times very frankly, and expressed their willingness to give all the information in their power, leaving it to his discretion to omit such facts as would wound the feelings of third parties. They both animadverted strongly upon the heartlessness of the depositions of the Irwins, which reopened ruthlessly the bleeding wounds of so many families. Mr. Banker said, "I may tell you frankly that if Mr. Van Vleck's wife and father-in-law who put him in here, had taken him out long ago we should have been extremely well pleased, for he was a most unpleasant patient. He was on parole, that is to say allowed considerable liberty, as he was not violently insane, and he was accustomed to haunt the billiard-room and talk in the most disgusting and obscene way, to the great annoyance of everybody. That any one should believe him to be a victim is astonishing, for he is notoriously insane.

REPORTER—Before I came up here I saw gentlemen well posted on the street who said that he had been crazy for the last two or three years, and that he would come into their offices and solicit loans of $50 or $100 to start enterprises of the most colossal character.

MR. BANKER—That is so to my own knowledge. I will introduce you to Dr. Burrill, who can give you whatever information you may desire.

Dr. Burrill was sent for and soon made his appearance. He said that Mr. Van Vleck was not cured when he left, but that his wife was desirous of sending him as an experiment to his relatives in Pennsylvania. This, Mr. Banker explained, was because it was with great difficulty that she could pay his weekly board, although he had been received at less than the rate fixed upon by the Committee. Since Mr. Van Vleck's failure the family have been greatly reduced, and have been compelled to sell portions of their estate, sometimes at considerable sacrifice. Dr. Burrill continued that there had been some conversation between himself and Mrs. Van Vleck on the latter's leaving, and that the patient with great cunning had tried to entrap from him a statement that he was cured, but had failed in doing so, because the doctor did not consider him cured. With regard to the cases mentioned in the affidavits of the Irwins they were twisted and distorted into utter falsehood. When Stewart C. Marsh entered, and he is the one of whom the *Tribune* asks the extraordinary question, "Was this man murdered?" He, Dr. Burrill, had objected, at first, to receive him because the young man was dying from exhaustion. He saw plainly that he could not live, and his previsions were speedily verified by the patient's death. In the case of Mary McCabe, he had no objection to tell the reporter the circumstances of the matter, on the condition that they should not be published, as the explanation would be made in Court, and it was most fitting not to forestall it. It is simple justice to say that the facts are in every way different from what has been published, and are most honorable to all the parties concerned, especially to the self-denying affection of the afflicted lady's sister. Dr. Burrill explained other matters which also will come up in Court and therefore cannot be published now.

After this conversation, Mr. Banker, of the Asylum Committee, explained the manner in which patients are admitted. Before a patient can enter the Asylum, it is necessary to obtain a lunacy warrant from a Justice of the Peace or a Police Magistrate of New-York City, which can only be issued upon the evidence of two physicians. This must be accompanied by a permit from one of the Asylum Committee, who are empowered to make arrangements for board, and who often, from charitable motives, take far less than the usual rate. This is $14 a week, and is but a trifle more than the average cost of each patient. To get a patient out, nothing more is necessary than the desire of those who put him in. Should they be unable to pay, then the patient is transferred to Blackwell's Island, where the inmates are under the Commissioners of Charities. In the case of Miss Mary McCabe, a transfer to this place had been contemplated since June last, because she was a chronic patient, and there was no prospect of her relatives ever being relieved from the heavy burden which she was but ill able to bear, though it had been made very light for her by the Committee. Dr. Burrill's statement with regard to this transfer had been incorrectly given by the Press generally. He did not say that she would have only half as much to pay at Blackwell's Island, because she would have nothing at all to pay there. What he did say was, that the Asylum was receiving for her only half what she cost to keep. The reporter was then taken over the building by Mr. Banker, so as to observe how much truth there was in the charges of filth, neglect, &c., brought so unhesitatingly by the movers of the present inquiry. The institution was unquestionably in an admirable condition, though the reporter confesses that he thinks the refectories and the lower range of rooms altogether too low and dark. The influence of light and air must be salutable upon every brain, whether sound or diseased, and in these great medicines the ground floor is certainly deficient. This has been remedied in a measure by using the rooms here for store-rooms, culinary and other purposes of a domestic character. But the apartments where the patients eat should be, above all others, light, airy and elegantly furnished. The secret of curing mania is in building up the system by regular habits and plain food of a nutritious character. The place in which the food is taken has a great influence upon the formation of gastric juices, upon the appetite and upon the digestion. Everything was clean, everything was comfortable, but the *tout ensemble* was gloomy and dispiriting. The provisions were all of an excellent character. The meat was first-class, the bread sound and nutritious, there was no lack of fruit and of well-made pies. The table-cloths, knives and forks were all in admirable condition, and it was evident that there was a careful and kindly supervision. Outside, among the lovely grounds, there were some lady patients playing croquet: that is to say, one knocked about the balls in a dissatisfied, moody fashion, and two others looked on listlessly. In another part, under the shadow of some magnificent trees, was another group of three, two girls in a swing moving easily and seeming pleased, with quite a happy look on their faces, and a third leaned against a great horse chestnut-tree, with her eyes fixed with a wonderfully piercing gaze at the superb scenery of the Hudson River, and the heights crowned with their vegetation beyond. There was something rapturous in her expression, something almost too exalted in expression for humanity, and it would not have seemed surprising if wings had unfolded from her shoulders, and she had risen high into the air, and swept toward the shining river and its leafy banks. But even as we watched her from a little distance, the exaltation left her brow, the inspiration faded from her face, the arms that she had raised like a prophetess dropped listlessly to her side, and she commenced moving a twig backward and forward with her feet, and laughing a low, soulless laugh, that made our flesh creep. "She is incurable," said Mr. Banker to the reporter, as he wished him good-by, and showed him the changes which were being made by the Boulevard.

Meeting of the Board of Governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital.

The Board of Governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital held their regular monthly meeting on Tuesday, the 6th inst. The gross charges of mismanagement alleged against the physicians and attendants connected with the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane, published in the New-York *Tribune* of that day, having been brought to the notice of the Board, a Special Committee consisting of the Bloomingdale Asylum Committee, three members of the Board of Governors and the Vice-President, the President of the Board, John C. Green, being absent from the City, was appointed to make a thorough investigation of said charges, and ascertain the truth or falsity thereof. The Committee met this morning at the Asylum Buildings.

The Committee have investigated with care all the allegations which have been made, and they state unreservedly, as their most sincere and sober conviction, that the charges made are without any foundation which can affect the character of the institution, or the integrity of its management. They have known Dr. Brown, Dr. Porter, and Dr. Burrill for many years, during which they have been in almost daily intercourse with them, and they believe there are no three men of their profession more conscientious or faithful in the performance of their duties, or more entitled to the confidence of the friends of the patients. They are never absent from the institution except for health or in the interests of the Asylum, and in every case by the authority of the Committee.

As regards the patient who makes the charges, the Committee would state that he has once before been a patient in the institution under regular commitment, and was discharged on account of the temporary amelioration of his condition. In the present case, which was under a similar commitment, his friends have been urged by the medical staff of the asylum, for several months past, to try the experiment of his removal once more, and in the meantime he had been placed on parole, which gave him all the freedom compatible with his remaining in the institution. Members of the Asylum Committee have seen and conversed with him every week, and have not been aware of any desire on his part to leave the institution more than is ordinarily expressed by most of those under similar treatment who have sufficient intelligence to be conscious of the restraint.

In the case of Miss McC——, to which reference has been made, they would state that she was taken, several months ago, under a regular commitment, as a case of charity, at about one-third the cost of her board. She was received at the earnest solicitation of her sister, who supports herself and her with the needle, and in the hope of an early recovery. As this did not prove to be the case, her alienation appearing to be chronic, the Asylum Committee had for some weeks past decided to remove her to the public institution on Blackwell's Island, such being also her desire.

In regard to the general reliance to be placed on the testimony of the former attendant referred to, the Committee only deem it necessary to state that he was discharged from the institution under charge of intemperance.

The charges of violence to patients are, after careful inquiry, proved to the satisfaction of the Committee to be without any foundation in fact beyond the hallucinations of the diseased minds of patients, and on this subject the Committee claim, for reasons which will appear later in this report, that they are competent to judge. The charges of social irregularities they also firmly disbelieve, no occurrence of such a character having appeared after the fullest investigation.

No one acquainted with the institution need be told that the claim of want of cleanliness is without any foundation, the wards being kept as scrupulously neat as any means known to the Committee will allow. As regards the table, it has always been their intention that it should equal that of any first-class boarding-house elsewhere, and they believe this character has always been sustained; the cost of the support of each patient, exclusive of rent, being nearly $14 a week, with every proper economy.

The Committee deem it may be proper for the satisfaction of the friends of the institution to state what kind of supervision it is subjected to. The Bloomingdale Asylum, as a branch of the New-York Hospital, is governed by a committee of six of the Governors, two of whom are renewed annually, those going out not being re-eligible for the space of one year. This Committee meets at the asylum once every month, and spends an entire day in a careful inspection of the institution in all its branches. At this meeting every commitment is reported with full details as well as every discharge or decease of patients, with a medical report of each. The Committee visits every ward, and each member sees personally the condition of each patient. This Committee is also subdivided into a weekly committee of two members, one of whom is renewed each month. This sub-committee visits every ward of the Asylum in the same manner each week. Their visits are never notified, and are made at their own selection of day and hour. This weekly inspection has never been omitted but once, and then by a series of unavoidable accidents, since the foundation of the Institution—a period of over fifty years.

A further inspection in the same form is made by a separate Committee of two members of the Board of Governors, not belonging to the Asylum Committee, one of whom is renewed each month. Finally, the President and Vice-President of the Board of Governors each make a monthly inspection of the asylum, visiting, like the Committees, every ward, and seeing all the patients, and a special report of each of these committees and officers is made to the Board of Governors of the Hospital each month.

In these visits, so often repeated, and so constant, the members of the Committee become acquainted with the patients, and converse with most of them in the course of their rounds. They are accompanied by one or more of the physicians, and by the matron and warden in their departments; and they see the attendants at their ordinary duties. They state it as their deliberate conviction that no more careful inspection is possible than is thus given; that no injury or violence could be done to the patients of which they would not see the evidences; that no alienation could exist between the patients and attendants without its being apparent to them, or without its being brought to their notice by the patients themselves. In fact, no such state of things does exist. The relation between the patients and attendants is friendly and courteous; the habitual demeanor of the attendants to the patients is respectful, and no complaints are as a rule made by the patients where they are not manifestly under the effects of illusion, and all complaints of patients are at once investigated. The Committee are in a position to judge on this point, and they state unhesitatingly that in their judgment no institution can boast of a more faithful or deserving class of attendants, a number of whom have in consequence been in the institution many years.

It remains to speak of the manner in which patients are admitted into the institution. This is regulated by law. Before any person can be received as a patient his friends are required to produce the commitment of a Magistrate, based on the certificate of two physicians. All such are eligible, and all such are received, as far as the accommodation and circumstances of the Asylum admit. Of this the Asylum Committee are the judges, and it is on their permits alone that patients are admitted. The amount of board charged is fixed as far as possible with reference to the ability of the patient to pay, and as a matter of fact, more than half the patients pay less than the cost of their board, and there are always more or less who from various causes are kept without charge.

The Asylum Committee have felt that it was due to themselves, as well as to the friends of the patients, that they should make this statement, conscious that however far their practice may have fallen short of a perfect system for the welfare of the unfortunate class who are under their care, they have always conscientiously done their best for the faithful performance of the trust imposed on them.

(Signed,)

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Vice-Pres.
THOMAS HALL FAILE.
JACKSON S. SCHULTZ.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS.

Asylum Committee.
WILLIAM H. MACY.
JAMES H. BANKER.
D. COLDEN MURRAY.
OTIS D. SWAN.
GEO. CABOT WARD.

Simeon Leland's Funeral.

A large number of personal friends and acquaintances of the late Simeon Leland assembled yesterday at Castle View, his late residence, for the purpose of following his remains to their temporary resting-place in the receiving-vault, at Beechwood Cemetery. Mr. Leland owned a family burial plot in Green-Wood Cemetery, but having a great desire to be interred in Westchester County, where he had so long resided and become associated with so many of her citizens, made an appointment with Mr. B. J. Weeks, of Yonkers, last week, to visit Woodlawn Cemetery together on the following Sabbath for the purpose of selecting burial plots near together, but ere that day Mr. Leland had to submit to a painful operation, from the effects of which he died. His remains were inclosed in a beautiful casket, richly ornamented with silver mountings. On and around the casket were a profusion of rare and sweet-scented flowers.

The funeral services were performed at the late residence of the deceased, by Rev. Dr. R. N. Morgan, rector of Trinity Church, New-Rochelle, assisted by Rev. Mr. Flagg, Chaplain of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Ex-Alderman James Libby, Hawley D. Clapp, A. B. Miller, Leonard Miller, Ex-Judge Cockran, Hon. R. Fowler, and Adolph Roleris. The remains of Mr. Leland will be removed to Woodlawn Cemetery as soon as a tomb can be prepared for their reception.

Passengers for Europe.

The following passengers left this port yesterday for Liverpool:

Per steam-ship Russia, for Liverpool—Wm. Eschainn, George Spayer, R. M. Martin, Mrs. and Miss Brega, G. W. Brega, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Bonyuye, child and servant, F. A. Schuager, Thos. Blakey, J. H. Baresnide, H. Curling, J. J. Kingsford, Miss Kingsford, Miss M. Kingsford, J. Q. A. Ward, Wm. King, John Todd, Rev. James Nicoll, Samuel Crosses and son, W. T. Savenson, Mr. and Mrs. M. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. A. Van Wart and maid, Lord Blandford and servant, R. J. Hardcastle, Mr. and Mrs. J. Price, Miss Price, Mrs. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. J. McHenry, Miss McHenry and maid, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Houghton, Baron Von Selternon, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. A. Rowe, maidservant and manservant, Mrs. S. Frothingham and infant, Miss Frothingham, W. H. Ross, A. F. Criad, J. Coward, Dr. Burrige, J. P. Girardey, Master M. Henry, E. M. Hamand, Mr. McDermott, S. W. Kennard, W. A. Strausberg, Miss Homan, Master Homan and maidservant, J. L. Montifiose, T. E. Joseph, Lord Walsingham and man servant, J. B. Philips, F. B. Ryder and friend, J. R. Osgood, Miss S. Price, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Johnston, Mrs. S. Griffin, child and infant, H. P. Duncan, E. Leverich, S. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Haman and man servant, Miss L. Frothingham, A. H. Thomson, Chas. Every.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Keystone Lodge No. 235, F. A. M., will hold their annual picnic at Dudley's Grove, on Tuesday next.

William Kearns, of No. 1 Hague-street, while at work on Pier No. 10 East River yesterday, was overcome by the heat.

We are indebted to Capt. Hebich, of the Hamburg steam-ship Hammonia, for valued additions to our European newsfiles.

Jas. Whalen, eight years old, of No. 113 Sullivan-street, was drowned while bathing at Pier No. 48 North River yesterday evening.

Ellen Roach, an inmate of the lunatic asylum on Blackwells Island, committed suicide yesterday morning by jumping into the East River.

The body of an unknown woman about twenty-four years of age, dressed in a light striped calico dress, was found drowned at Pier No. 7 North River, yesterday.

In the General Sessions, yesterday, the only business transacted was the hearing of a few unimportant motions. The Grand Jury did not present any indictments for trial.

The Cunard steam-ship Cuba, which left Liverpool on July 27 and Queenstown on July 28, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are fresher by two days than those previously at hand.

An unknown man committed suicide yesterday morning by jumping into the North River, at the foot of One Hundred and Eighth-street. His body was recovered and taken to the Morgue.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, John Price, alias "Aliek Celey," was committed on a charge of picking pockets at the Grand Central Railway Depot, Forty-second-street, yesterday.

James O'Donnell and William Henry were committed in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, on a charge of attempting to steal $400 worth of silverware from the residence of Allen Campbell, No. 125 Lexington-avenue.

On the night of the 29th of July burglars entered the house of James E. Coleman, No. 28 East Seventy-fourth-street, and stole $2,500 worth of jewelry and diamonds. The Police have not found a trace of thieves or property.

August Madern, the German peddler, of No. 157½ Stanton-street, who is charged with brutally assaulting Mrs. Mena Hymes, of the same place, was arrested, yesterday, on a warrant issued by Coroner Herrman, and held to await the result of Mrs. Hymes' injuries.

John Teller, of No. 67 Elizabeth-street, who while drunk on Tuesday night, fired on his sister-in-law, Mary Frank, while she was sitting on the stoop of her residence, No. 95 First-street, was arraigned before Justice Shandley at Essex Market, yesterday, and held for trial.

Patrolman Edward C. Clark, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and Doorman of the Twenty-eighth Precinct were dismissed the Department, yesterday, for disobedience of orders and intoxication. Roundsman Patrick Melly, of the Thirteenth Precinct, was transferred to the Third Precinct.

The coach-drivers of New-York and vicinity met last night at Milliman's Hall, corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue, for the purpose of forming an organization to make a demand for an increase of wages, the boss stable-keepers having raised their prices. A committee of three was then appointed to visit the boss stable-keepers to ask for an increase of wages.

BROOKLYN.

James Cruikshanks has resigned the position of Assistant Superintendent of Public Schools.

The Board of Education have resolved to offer a premium to architects for the best plan for a school building.

The dry goods clerks in Williamsburg are endeavoring to induce their employers to comply with the early-closing movement.

A petition has been filed by Philip Speyer & Co., of New-York, to have Jacob Rosengarden & Son, well-known merchants in Williamsburg, declared bankrupt.

The Board of Education met at their chambers at Red Hook Point, Tuesday afternoon, and received proposals for repairing a number of school-houses.

The apartments of Anna S. Browning, at No. 44 North Second-street, were entered last evening by sneak-thieves and robbed of $400 worth of jewelry and valuables.

Sophia Smith was arrested last evening on complaint of Antoine Boden, residing at the corner of Bergen-street and Rochester-avenue, charging her with having stolen $80 from him.

James Ryan, a boatman residing at the foot of Partition-street, was arrested yesterday on suspicion of having stolen twenty-six hundred-weight of sugar, which was found in his possession.

Mayor Powell yesterday signed $50,000 Sewage Fund bonds, payable Aug. 12, 1875, $50,000 Central-avenue Sewer bonds, payable Jan. 1. 1882, $66,000 Certificates of Deficiency, '71 and '72, payable Jan. 1, 1874, and $14,870 same, payable Jan. 1, 1875.

F. Foe made a complaint before the Police Commissioners, yesterday, against Inspector Folk, charging him with having beaten him on Saturday night. The facts were that the Inspector struck Foe in self-defense. The complaint was dismissed.

John B. Fuller, who was arrested last Saturday on a charge of unlawfully taking a quantity of planing and molding machinery valued at $3,000, the property of John Carroll, was yesterday examined and acquitted. The testimony showed that he was a *bona fide* purchaser.

Ex-Justice Seaman, of East New-York, was called up from his bed on Saturday night last, and, on going to the door, was seized by Constable John Adams, who held him while his (Adams') wife cowhided him severely. The cause was an alleged insult offered to Mrs. Adams.

A meeting of the Marble Manufacturers' Association was held last night at Cooper Institute, over a hundred members being present. The announcement was made that the strike of the workmen for eight hours had terminated after a three months' struggle, and the men had returned to work on the old system and rate, causing a general burst of applause.

STATEN ISLAND.

At the last meeting of the Trustees of Edgewater, Dr. Richardson was elected President of the Board in the place of Mr. Duer, resigned.

Yesterday four sneak-thieves from New-York were arrested by the police. They are implicated with William Clancy and Thomas Mahoney in an attempt to rob Dr. Seeney's drug-store at Clifton. They were arraigned before Justice Garrett, at Stapleton, who committed them to Richmond Jail for six months each.

LONG ISLAND.

A woman named Miller, in Glen Cove, was committed to jail, yesterday, for attempting to burn the premises of William Weeks.

Yesterday the examination in the case of Tuthill Dayton, of Glen Cove, charged with the attempted murder of his father, was concluded, and Tuthill was committed to jail, without bail.

NEW-JERSEY.

Francis Bueret, a lad, eleven years old, was killed while playing upon the track of the New Jersey Railroad, on the outskirts of Newark, on Tuesday evening.

On Tuesday night, or early yesterday morning, Mary Ella Lalor, a young lady of seventeen years, died from the effects of a dose of Paris green taken on Sunday last.

During the same night, a man named Kennedy, residing at No. 485 Mulberry-street, Newark, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. He is likely to recover.

During Tuesday night George Hind, an inmate of the Essex County Alms-house, attempted to commit suicide by opening the veins in his throat with a pen-knife. He died from exhaustion yesterday.

John Anderson, a Swede, employed as a brakeman on the Midland Railroad, fell from his train yesterday morning in Kearney Cut, and had his thigh broken. He was removed to St. Michael's Hospital, Newark.

Patrick Smith, alias Big Frank, and James Murphy, the men arrested while attempting the rescue of "Billy" Porter and Hirsch Harris from the Newark jail, on Saturday night last, were yesterday examined in the Newark Police Court.

Closing of Foreign Mails at the Post-Office.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the Thuringia, at 11 A. M.... For Havana and the West Indies, by the Crescent City, at 2 P. M. .... For Bermuda, West Indies, by the San Francisco, at 11 A. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Cuba, from Liverpool.—Mr. Castillon, D. Peres, Sir B. Cunard, W. A. Butler, J. Brawens, Mr. Fletcher, J. Plyale, lady and 2 children, Mrs. May Garrett, Miss Garrett, Dr. Charles Robinson, F. Shepherd, A. Mohr, J. T. Blackburn, R. Boreel, C. Pearson, Sec. Muttoo, Louis Fashen and lady, James Kinleck, H. V. Hodgkins, V. Sartori, Jr., and lady, Mr. Mallorey and lady, Miss Pampelly, Miss Malorey, Mrs. S. B. Eaton, Mr. Notman, Mr. Bradbury, J. K. Wilson, C. Thompson, F. Berry, H. Webster, Chas. G. Hayes, Jas. Hollister, John L. Henry, Mrs. John Wood and maid, Mrs. McCable and child, Mr. Hine and lady, Mrs. E. C. Simpson, Mr. Barnard and lady, D. A. Lindsay, Miss Arbuthnot, Mr. Arbuthnot, lady and son, J. H. Woods, Mr. Elmore, Mr. Gibson, Sr., lady, nurse and child, E. P. Beebe, Rev. John Cordner, L. F. Guesse, Mr. Armstrong, Nathan Schlop, W. J. Harrison, wife and child, E. R. Biddle, Jr., and lady, J. D. Malloney, H. C. Champion, Mr. Lane, B. W. Jones, D. McDougall, Mr. Marshall, L. Barr, C. W. Davies, Chas. Lanier, Master Lanier, Jas. Douglas, Mr. Huntington, F. Bradford, B. de Forrest, Mrs. Thompson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises......5:13 | Sun sets......7:07 | Moon sets...[illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..10:24 | Gov. Island..11:13 | Hell Gate..12:35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Idaho, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool, via Queenstown, Williams & Guion; Frankfurt, (N. G.,) Bulow, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Thuringia, Welsen, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; City of Houston, Deering, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; J. W. Allison, Churchill, New-Haven, Rackett & Bro.; Middlesex, Buell, New-London, Ferguson & Wood; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Ship Crest of the Wave, (Br.,) Harris, Bristol, E. E. Morgan & Sons.

Barks Nictaux, (Br.,) Slocomb, Liverpool, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Esperanza, (Norw.,) Milsen, Hamburg, Tetens & Bockmann; Lothair, (Br.,) Brown, Cow Bay, O. B. Swayne & Sons.

Brig Masonic, (Br.,) Carson, Moncton, N. B., D. R. De Wolfe.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool July 27, via Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and 244 passengers to C. G. Francklyn. July 29, lat. 50 56, lon. 17 08, at 7½ P. M. signalized a National Company's steamer bound E. with shaft broken, requiring no assistance; Aug. 2, lat. 46 57, lon. 43, passed ship Tuscarora, from Liverpool for Philadelphia; 5th, lat. 41 31, lon. 62 51, at 10½ A. M. passed a White Star Company's steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Hammonia, (N. G.,) Hamburg July 24 and Havre 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has had light westerly winds and moderate weather the entire passage; July 29, lat. 49 40, lon. 15 09, passed steam-ship Bremen, (N. G.,) hence for Bremen; Aug. 2, lat. 45 20, lon. 42 passed ship Tuscarora, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia; 3d, lat. 44 03, lon. 46 39, passed bark Die Tugend, (N. G.,) bound W.; same day, lat. 42 07, lon. 47 53, passed bark T. H. Armstrong, from Greenock, for New-York, and ship Forest Eagle, from Liverpool, for do.; 4th, lat. 42 22, lon. 52 42, passed a Bremen steamer bound E. The H. brings 556 passengers.

Steam-ship Hannover, (N. G.,) Himbeck, Bremen July 23, and Southampton 26, with mdse. and 227 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had westerly winds and head sea to the Banks, and since light S. W. winds and much fog; July 29, lat. 48 50, lon. 19 15, passed steam-ship Erin, hence for London; same day, lat. 48 34, lon. 20 21, passed ship Alexander Marshall, from Liverpool, for New-York; same day, lat. 48 26, lon. 22 21, passed bark Caroline, (Swed.,) bound E.; 31st, lat. 46 31, lon. 34 10, passed ship Pontiac, (Br.,) from London, for Quebec; Aug. 5, lat. 40 57, lon. 60 44, passed bark Norton, (Br.,) hence for Cadiz.

Steam-ship Vicksburg, Morrill, Port-au-Prince July 26 and Gonaives Aug. 1, with mdse. and 26 passengers to F. W. Keutgen.

Steam-ship Zodiac, Chapin, Morehead City, 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Bloodgood, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Marianna V., (Port.,) Ferrerio, Lisbon 36 ds., with mdse. to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Came a southern passage, and had fine weather, and been 6 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Ship Sea Witch, (new, of Boston, 1,259 tons,) Jackson, Boston 3 ds., in ballast to Fredk. Baker. Will load for San Francisco.

Bark U'ijus, (Norw.,) Evensen, Cardiff 54 ds., with railway iron to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Made the northern passage, and had westerly winds to the Banks; from thence 4 ds., with light winds and fog.

Bark Ebenezer, (Norw.,) Nielsen, Hamburg 56 ds., with mdse. to C. Tobias & Co. Made the northern passage, and had westerly winds to the Banks; from thence 16 ds., with light winds and calms.

Bark Gerredina Wilhemina, (Dutch,) Spier, Padang, March 8, with coffee to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Cape of Good of Hope May 26, St. Helena June 9, and crossed the equator 20th in lon. 35; April 23, lat. 26 S., lon. 30 E., had a gale from S. W. to W.S.W. lasting 3 ds., during which L. B. Hendricks, seaman, a native of Amsterdam, fell from maintopsail-yard overboard, and was lost.

Bark Carlton, (of Boston,) Trecartin, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to Drexel, Morgan & Co—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Adelaide Pendergast, (of Barbadoes,) McVey, Rio Janeiro June 26, with coffee to order—vessel to Pendergast, Bros. & Co.

Bark Serafino, (Ital.,) Zunino, Boston 80 hours, in ballast to Master.

Brig William McKean, (of Lunenburg, N. S.,) McKean, Demerara 20 ds., with sugar and rum to order—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Schr. Adolph Hugle, (of Philadelphia,) Hoise, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to order—vessel to A. Abbott.

Schr. Nellie H. Benedict, Ellis, Alexandria, for New-Haven.

Schr. Julia A. Berkele, Edwards, Plymouth, N. C., 6 ds., with ash timber, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. W. Roberts, (of Gloucester,) Thompson, Cumana, Venezuela, 17 ds., with cocoa-nuts to J. A. Stetson & Co.

Schr. Isaac Rich, (of Salem,) Bryant, St. Martin's 13 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Lizzie Ives, Sexton, St. Croix 16 ds., with molasses, rum, brandy, &c., to Ives, Beecher & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. S. C. Noyes, (of Newburyport,) Lee, Baracoa 12 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

WIND—Sundown, light, S., clear.

Below.

Ship Hudson, Pratt, London June 20, with mdse. and passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Received a pilot Aug. 6, in lat. 41 50, lon. 68 50, from pilot-boat G. W. Blunt, No. 11.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Frankfurt, for Bremen; Olympia, for Glasgow; Russia and Idaho, for Liverpool; City of Houston, for New-Orleans; Virgo, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 7.—Sld. steamer Georgia, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 7.—Passed in, for Baltimore, bark Heroine, from Martinique; brig Herman, from St. Thomas; brig Cleta, from St. Johns; brig Chesapeake, from Demerara.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 7.—Arr. brig H. B. Emery, Key Francis for orders.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—The ship Nimbus, from New-York, and the ship Panama, from Ardrossan, have arr.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 7.—Arr. steam-ship Salvador, from New-York; bark Isaac Lincoln, from Boston.

Cld. schr. Ida S. Burgess, for Providence; bark Asphodel, for Montevideo.

Sld. steam-ship Huntsville, for New-York; brig Nellie Antrim, for New-Haven.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 6.—Arr. brig Anna Lindsley, New-York, for Wellsboro, N. B.; schrs. Guiding Star, New-York, for Charlettetown, P. E. I.; E. Sinnickson, Rockport, Me., for Philadelphia; William L. Abbott, Boston, for do.; Clara Dividson and Brandywine, Lynn, for do.; James Pondec, Jr., Salem, for do.; Sarah B., Machias, for New-York; Loduskia, Ellsworth, for orders; Cherub, Bath, for Greenport; Mansfield, Calais, for Pawtucket; Alhambra, of Gloucester, bound South.

Sld. schrs. Sarah B., Guiding Star and Loduskia.

7th, arr. schrs. Senator Grimes, Elizabethport, for Salem; Chimo, do., for Belfast; Maria Louisa and Loon, to dischg. here; J. B. Norris, Northport, for Boston; Virginia, New-York, for Pembroke; Ida Morton, do., for Augusta; Branhall, do., for Clark's Island; Convoy, Rondout, for Boston; Eugene, Calais, for New-York; Ira Bliss, Rockport, Mass., for do.; Silver Heels, Vinal Haven, for do.; R. Leach, Calais, for Newport; Four Sisters, Salem, for Baltimore: William Walton, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Sld. schr. William L. Abbott, and all vessels bound E.

Spoken.

June 21, by bark Gerradina, in lat. 1 40 N., lon. 26 27, spoke ship Punjaub, (Br.,) from Newport, Eng., for Melbourne, 29 ds. out; July 2, lat. 12, lon. 36 24, bark Braziliera, (N. G.,) from Havana, for Buenos Ayres.

Aug. 3, lat. 41 26, lon. 62 30, bark Columbus, (of Falmouth, Eng.,) from Philadelphia, for Liverpool, 15 ds. out.

European Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 7.—The Allan line steam-ships Austrian and Moravian, both from Quebec and Montreal; the National line steam-ship Spain, Capt. Grace, from New-York July 27, and the steam-ship Darien, from Savannah, arr. here today.

MOVILLE, Aug. 7.—The Anchor line steam-ship Assyria, Capt. Smith, from New-York July 24, for Glasgow, touched at this port today.

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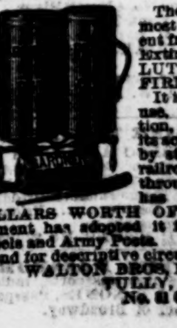

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